The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6543. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

Old Dominion First Families and Their Western Cousins.

Greeleyism at a Discount—Review of Affairs in the Congressional Districts—The West Virginia Election and Its Results.

THE OLD DOMINION.

State of Political Affairs—Candidates and Side Issues—Action of the Several Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872.

Political affairs are "mixed" just now in Virginia, and, in fact, have been more or less so ever since the memorable Wells and Walker campaign of 1869. The two parties have, by independent candidates, and by the introduction of local questions, been unable since 1869 to measure their strength in a contest squarely divided by party issues. Even in the approaching important struggle of November, if Greeley and Grant are the stars to which all eyes will be turned, it will be impossible to decide between the two parties in this State. A few Republicans (and but a few) will support Greeley, while numbers of Democrats will support Grant, while yet a greater number will decline to vote at all. From these facts you will observe that, let Virginia go as she will in the Fall, it will be no test of the relative strength of the two parties, except that if Greeley should carry the State, it will prove that the Republican Party is largely in the minority. This is an event possible, but, in my judgment, not probable. I am one of the few who have never believed the electoral vote of the South would be given to Horace Greeley—barring my calculations upon the introduction of a new and unlooked-for element in the struggle. This event will be put beyond a reasonable doubt, if the elections soon to take place in the Northern States prove favorable to the Administration, and if Indiana and Pennsylvania then should follow, the old white hat and coat will be sent to the dyer's in advance of the time predicted by Gen. Wise. They (the Greeleyites) will look for another port in the storm which has overtaken them, and I am confident any one affording them the slightest protection would be preferable to the one named Greeley.

Virginia politicians are whistling out of both corners of their mouths while the Louisville Convention is in session, and although it is not known how many, or who they are that are representing the State in Kentucky, sufficient is known to satisfy the most enthusiastic Greeleyite, that Virginia is ably represented in that body, when compared to the sort of material she furnished to the Cincinnati abortion. Hon. James Lyons, of this city, who has dealt Mr. Greeley blows from which he will never recover, headed the delegation, and left here last Saturday for Louisville. News from him is anxiously looked for, and while I have no doubt the Democratic papers here have entered into Greeley's plan to suppress news from the Convention, means will be found to make the people acquainted with its proceedings.

The Republicans, I fear, have made a great mistake in slaughtering the fatted ox of Chappaqua before the weather was sufficiently cool. We begin to fear the results of our invincible attack upon the traitors, who will, as soon as the October elections are decided, be spewed out of the mouths of both Democrats and Republicans, and a sweeter morsel to the former introduced. We have already determined the fate of Greeleyism in Virginia—it is defeated, defunct and dead—so rotten as to stink in the nostrils of many of the best men in the State. Some of us have worked hard for this result, and having the State already secure for Grant and Wilson, we are disposed to murmur at the prospect of seeing our labors destroyed by the introduction of a new and more dangerous element. Gen. Grant would have carried Virginia in November as certain as Horace Greeley remained his competitor, but if Charles O'Conor is nominated, Horace Greeley will be invited to take a back seat, and Virginia will go for O'Conor by a large majority. Greeley's backers here are now attaching conditions to their wagers never thought of before, and I do not believe you could get a bet taken of one to two, that Horace Greeley will be the next President.

While the Presidential campaign is in a muddle, we are unfortunately not free from complications in our Congressional matters.

In the First District there is no trouble, a harmonious convention having nominated James B. Sener, Esq., editor of the Fredericksburg *Ledger*, who is warmly and enthusiastically supported by every Republican in his district, in opposition to Hon. E. M. Braxton, present Democratic member of Congress from that district. Sener, together with Dr. W. W. Douglas, Presidential district elector, are doing splendid work, and will, if it is possible to overcome a considerable majority, win the fight.

In the Second District Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., has the field all to himself, except that one Dr. Norton, a negro of more vanity than brains, who seems determined to give trouble to the party, has determined, encouraged by a few enemies of Mr. Platt, to measure strength with him. This district is largely Republican, and will elect Mr. Platt beyond doubt.

In the Third District, embracing Richmond City, John Ambler Smith, Esq., Republican, and George D. Wise, Democrat, are the champions of their respective parties. This district was intended by the managers of the late disgraceful gerrymander to be made Democratic, but the country legislators failed to take into account the habit of their city friends here of stuffing ballot-boxes, which by the recent law of Congress may be prevented. If this is done by securing the services of Republicans as Supervisors who will not sell us out, we believe Mr. Smith can be elected, and will be if his own friends will but pursue a proper course. I have fears they will not. Mr. Smith has sufficient judgment to see for himself when he may be defeated, and I have no doubt will take proper means to correct the mistake now existing in time to save this district.

The Fourth District—this District, with a Republican majority of at least 10,000, made so by the recent gerrymander, is in truly an interesting condition. She is in labor, and it is impossible to tell what she will bring forth. Hon. W. H. H. Stowell and Hon. Charles H. Porter both claim to be the nominees of the party. This is a mistake, and I am surprised they should both think so. Both are members of the present Congress, and have had so agreeable times as to be anxious to return, or at least willing to do so. They are fighting each other vigorously, but, like the bear and lion, will most probably be robbed by the more cunning fox slipping in and carrying off the carcass.

Col. John R. Popham, one of our ablest and most popular Republicans, has decided—whether wisely or not, time only can demonstrate—to run independent, and many of us think with a fair prospect of success. He claims that the candidacy of Porter, undisturbed by party organization, opens the door to all aspirants, always provided there is no danger of electing a Democrat. Col. Popham is, in vulgar parlance, "lightning," and when he takes a stand his adversaries may be sure he has calculated the chances of success.

He is a warm and ardent supporter of Grant and Wilson, a great admirer of the latter, who, to a certain extent, owes his nomination to his course in the Philadelphia Convention, as Chairman of the Virginia delegation. Should he be elected, no friend of the Administration, or of the Republican Party, will have cause to regret the result.

At some future time, I will be glad to furnish your readers with the status of affairs in the other five Congressional districts in this State. For the information of our friends in the North, I want to show them the difficulties we encounter in a canvass in the South, compared to those in the North, from which they will discover the hard labor we perform.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Late Elections and their Effects—Greeleyism Dying Out—Interesting News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORGANTOWN, Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

Although the smoke of battle has not yet cleared entirely away from the late political contest, and to an outside party the situation looks somewhat obscure, yet to one who has studied the people and the issues the results are plain and unmistakable.

A word or two in explanation of the situation, and then as to the results. At the October election of 1870 the Democrats elected their State ticket for the first time in the history of the State by a majority of about two thousand in a total vote of about sixty thousand, and secured a large majority of the Legislature. Among the first acts which engrossed their attention was one providing for submitting the question of calling a Convention to remodel or prepare a new Constitution. The call was sustained by a majority of about twenty-eight hundred in a vote of nearly sixty thousand, the Republican vote of 1870 and the vote against the call being practically the same, varying only six votes.

The Convention met in January last, and after a session of eighty-four days adjourned, submitting their work to the verdict of the people. The Convention consisted of seventy-eight members, of whom only twelve were Republicans. The Democratic side contained many Ex-Confederates, and upon the whole the Convention was a very able body, containing nearly forty lawyers, among them such men as Chas. James Faulkner, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Samuel Price, Ex-Senator W. T. Willey, Sam'l Woods, Alpheus F. Haywood and others. But the gentlemen comprising the majority seemed to distrust the people, and the whole theory of the Constitution seems to be that the people are incapable of self-government. The terms of all executive, State and county officers are doubled; the terms of the Judiciary increased and placed in a position of almost complete independence, even of legislative animadversion, and the Legislature allowed to meet in biennial sessions only, with its powers greatly restricted; the whole system of local government for school and road purposes abolished by wiping out the township system and conferring all powers of taxation and the management of the fiscal and Police affairs of each county upon a County Court. This Court will consist of two Justices from each magisterial district, of which there shall not be less than three nor more than ten in each county, and a President elected by the county at large; the latter will receive four dollars and the other members of the Court three dollars per day, while actually employed. The President and two members of the body, to be selected alternately by lot, will constitute a Court, having original jurisdiction in all actions at law, when the amount in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, and also in all cases of *habeas corpus, quo warranto mandamus, prohibition, certiorari*, and in all suits in equity, and all matters of probate, and of criminal cases under the grade of felony. At the same time that the vote upon the Constitution was taken, a separate proposition, making only "white" persons eligible to office, was submitted, together with a schedule vacating all the offices of the State, and providing for electing new officers at the same time and place that the vote was to be taken on the Constitution, and also providing that, if ratified, the Constitution should relate back to and include the day upon which the election was held. These extraordinary provisions were twofold in their objects. First, to turn out a Judiciary elected by Republicans, whose terms would not expire for four and eight years, and second, by presenting a host of candidates for all the offices, to appeal to their cupidity to induce them to ratify the Constitution, in order to get the offices under it.

A full State ticket was put into the field by the Democrats in May, with Johnson N. Camden for Governor. Gov. J. J. Jacob, the incumbent under whose lead the first victory of the party was obtained, and who by all rules of party usage was entitled to a renomination, was laid aside as not plastic enough to suit the purposes of a regency which was controlling the party. Gov. Jacob refused to be ignored, and was at once announced as an independent candidate for re-election. The Republican Convention adjourned without nominating a State ticket. To add to the trouble in the Democratic camp, a great difference of opinion arose as to the proper time for electing Congressmen. The Legislature had provided that Congressmen should be elected on the same day upon which general State officers should be elected. The old Constitution fixed the election of State officers on the fourth Thursday of October: the new says the second Tuesday of October; but for the present year the schedule fixes the fourth Thursday of August. And the election of Congressmen by the act of the Legislature follows any change in the date of the election of State officers, made by competent power, as, for instance, the proposed Constitution. Many of the best lawyers of the State, without distinction of party, agree in entertaining the opinion that August is the only time at which Congressmen can be elected, and even those who claim October as the proper time admit grave doubts. Of course, Congress must eventually settle the question.

In the First District, Sen. Wilson was nominated by the Democrats, and Hon. J. D. Davis, the incumbent, an Anti-Greeley and straight Democrat of the Bourbon school, ran independently; in the Second District the Democrats made no nomination, alleging that August was not the proper time to elect, but the real reason was the fear of endangering the proposed Constitution by defeating either of two powerful rivals for the nomination, who would thereupon throw their influence against the Constitution, in order to have a second chance at the election which would take place in October if the Constitution should be defeated. The Republicans voted for J. Marshall Hogans, who was a member of the Constitution Convention, and Reporter of the Court of Appeals, who received a total vote of over 4,000. In the Third District both parties had their regularly-nominated candidates in the field.

But the demoralization was not completed until the indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore. This aided materially in the fight, and the result shows the election of Jacob, Anti-Greeley, as Governor, over Camden, the regular nominee and an indorser of Greeley, by over two thousand majority; Davis, Anti-Greeley, over Wilson, regular Greeley candidate in the First Congressional District, by over eight hundred, in a district that gave twelve hundred Democratic majority two years ago, and Hogans, Anti-Greeley, without opposition in the Second District. The Third District is in doubt, but has probably elected a Greeley Congressman. Thus we have a gain of one in the State. The word "white" was rejected by a large majority. The Constitution is probably ratified by not exceeding twenty-five thousand majority in a State claiming a majority of ten thousand in a vote of sixty-five thousand or seventy thousand. It is confidently expected that the State will go for Gen. Grant in November. The Democratic Party is largely divided upon the Presidency, and if O'Conor should be nominated by a respectable Convention at Louisville, he will receive a majority of the Democratic vote in the State. If no ticket is presented at Louisville, many Democrats will follow Mosby's example, and vote for Grant. You need no longer set West Virginia down as doubtful. Many prominent Democrats here concede her electoral vote to the soldier President.

INDEX.

The Question of Sincerity.

The Germans of San Francisco have held a large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, and have been addressed by Gov. Salomon, of Washington Territory, and Gov. Booth, of California. From the latter's forcible and telling address we quote the following in relation to the hypocrisy of the Democratic supporters of Greeley: "The earnest, sincere acceptance by the Democracy of the Cincinnati platform as a whole would have been a moral triumph for the Republican Party equal to its highest achievements in the field. But there is a difference between lip-service and heart-service; between creed and faith; between the letter which killeth and the spirit that maketh alive. There is a difference between accepting a situation as a hard necessity and embracing it as a joyful opportunity. There is a difference between the spirit which says, 'The lines are hard, but it is so written,' and that which says, 'Before ever the world was it was true; though the foundations of the world should pass away it will remain true; therefore it is so written.' These principles are the trophies of the Republican Party. It achieved them in tribulation and trial. It clung to them when it was treading the wine-press. It bore them in the fires of battle—in the darkness of defeat it would not part with them; and, washed white in the blood of the faithful, it flung them to the glad light in the triumphant glory of victory! Come weal or come woe, come joy or sorrow, they are a part of its history forever. The practical question before the American people is, shall the Democratic Party succeed, with a platform and candidate it has accepted for the sake of success, or the Republican, with principles which are its traditions, and a candidate who is its spontaneous choice? It is not the office of President which is the great stake; it is the control of the Government—its legislative as well as its Executive Departments—its State and local as well as general administration. It is the moral effect upon our peace and tranquility at home, and on the progress of free institutions abroad. Bear in mind, there has been no pentecostal fire to convert the masses of the Democracy to new light. They receive the new doctrines as a party—not as men. They have been turned over in gross, as a Colonel in the army is reported to have detailed a company to be baptized. They have been converted—not by a change of heart, but by a political edict—by a resolution in convention; and a resolution can do what a resolution has done."

LONG BRANCH.

The Season Drawing to a Close—"Home, Sweet Home."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

The clerk of the weather has issued his mandate to rude Boreas: "Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks! rage! blow!" and rude Boreas has got as far as the "blow." After eight weeks of longing and praying that this "too solid flesh would melt," and, like Mrs. Dombey, failing to make the one great "effort," Long Branch has come to the conclusion that it has got more than it bargained for; that a walk on the bluff is too chilly for enjoyment, that Summer costumes are no longer *en règle*, and that sea-bathing is a decided tax upon human endurance and perseverance. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." One gust of a cold south-easterly wind makes the whole world of Long Branch fly like a flock of sparrows. As at a theatre, the moment the curtain falls and the gas-lights are turned down, the gaily-dressed crowd hurries away, and where, a minute before, all was glare, glitter, life and bustle, all is now as dreary and silent as the last few lingerers will allow it to be. The password of the great army of fashionables has been issued. It is: "Home, Sweet Home;" in some cases repeated with a decided *presto, presto*, rendering of the air, in others with an equally decided *rallentando*. It entirely depends how the sojourn by the sea has been enjoyed; whether the soldiers of the brigade of fashion be fair Amazons who are dun brown from the sun and his satellites, or whether they be fathers of families done brown by hotel-keepers and their subordinates. It is very much like the man who, when questioned about his religious orthodoxy by the elders of his church, replied that he did not quite know whether he was "how, which, what, whether or otherwise." Every one must wait till they are quietly settled in their New-York and Philadelphia homes before they can come to any just and satisfactory conclusion as to the results, socially or physically, of their Long Branch Summer campaign. They only know—that they can see for themselves from their hotel windows—that the Long Branch season is breaking, if not broken up; they all trust that sun and air and sea-bathing have made them "beautiful forever" far beyond what the devices of Mme. Rachel might accomplish, and that they are thus in a position to fight a Winter campaign under the captaincy of young Cupid, or, by a swift and skillful pursuit, to make sure of partially won victories. As for the men, they know that they are returning to the every-day grind of the tread-mill of business life. Many of them have never got away from it all the while they had been enviously supposed to be breakfasting, dining and supping on Atlantic breezes. But this is only one of the many fraudulent phases of fashionable life. To them Long Branch is a lie. They know it not—not in its reality. They dine, and sleep, and hurriedly swallow their morning cup of coffee at Long Branch. But they do not *live* there. They know none even of the superficial enjoyments of the place. Their holiday begins when they cease to have to travel backward and forward daily on the most unpunctual of railroads and over the sandiest and most dust-choking of railroad tracks. To them their home in New-York is the "haven where they would be at rest," and where they cease to blaspheme and empty their purses over Long Branch.

But Long Branch has decidedly had its say this Summer. Its hotels, cottages and boarding-houses have been crowded, and by a better class of people than it has known for the last two seasons. They have been here in greater numbers, with less show and more solidity than characterized the times of the triumvirate of Fisk, Gould and Hembold; and, if the hotel-keepers are to be believed, as I suppose they are, they have spent, in "a quiet sort of way," pretty nearly as much money, without making half the noise or giving half the trouble that those very obstreperous persons did. That the inevitable exodus will cause many a sigh and internal groan, there is no doubt. When men and women assemble at a generally understood rendezvous, with the generally understood purpose of making fools of themselves if they have the opportunity, the result is a foregone conclusion—happiness to some, misery to a few, and six weeks of subsequent sober reflection to the majority. There is, however, the comforting thought that at least some of the children and all of the nurses have derived physical benefit, while their parents and masters and mistresses were so laboriously playing holiday. It is too bad to think that when Mr. Dickens was visiting this country no one thought to turn his attention to Long Branch. He would have seen there his little Paul Dombey, and he would have seen there the acme of one of the many phases of high life below stairs—the perfection of full-blown "servantgalism." Why, even the nurse-girls turn up their noses at the well-bred rusticity of the excursionists, and give their diagnosis of, perhaps, one of the world's greatest savants, whom they may happen to see taking notes of what he is reading as he lies in a semi-recumbent position on the sands, as "only some newspaper reporter or something." They pass their time between slapping the shoulders of their young charges on the beach and snubbing the colored chamber-maids and waiters in the hotels. Two months in the year is not long to be a jack in office, and they, too, sigh when the Long Branch season comes to an end. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* The glory of Long Branch for the year 1872 has departed.

Another Letter the "Organ" Has Refused to Publish.

The following letter was addressed to the *New-York Tribune*, with a request to publish. As it has never appeared in the columns of that journal, it has been forwarded to the TIMES for publication:

ALFRED, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1872.

To the Editors of the New-York Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me, through the columns of your paper to offer a challenge to any woman in the State of New-York to furnish more votes for the re-election of President Grant than I. I having eight sons and a husband, all of whom have been readers of the *Tribune*, and from its past teachings can under no circumstances vote for the nominee of the Democratic Party, notwithstanding it is Horace Greeley himself. He having in his strongest language denounced the party as "traitors, blacklegs and thieves," who should under no circumstance be permitted to get control of the Government.

Very respectfully yours,

MRS. LEWIS CLARK.

DOOLITTLE'S "SOMETHING" ANALYZED.

What the Independent Press Thinks of the Senator's Explanation—A Cold Bath for an Ardent "Reformer"—Parting Words to a Politician Retiring from Business.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

If the letter does not show him to have been a criminal, it proves him to have been a most stupid blunderer, and presents him in a rare attitude of absurdity. Such a lack of sagacity is enough to disgrace an idiot asylum. Now we desire to ask our unfortunate citizen four questions:

1. Does he suppose that Conatty—who, if he is a knave, is evidently not a fool—would have volunteered to give to Senator James R. Doolittle one-fourth of all his prospective profits, without any consideration whatever?

2. Does he not believe that Conatty expected that, in return for the one-fourth profits, Doolittle would use his official influence to push the scheme forward to success?

3. Why didn't Conatty happen to ask some other man to share his unmanageable fortune-to-be — Jones, for instance, his crony, or Snooks, his room-mate?

4. Is it not about time for Doolittle to pull that white hat down over his eyes, climb down off the stump, and cease to make enthusiastic speeches for "Greeley and Reform"?

From the Toledo Blade.

A lamer attempt was never made by a rogue to wriggle out of the trap in which he was most effectually caught. Mr. Doolittle gets along very well, until he begins to wrestle with the documents which bear the impress of his own handwriting. But here his equivocations and tergiversations fail to serve his purpose. The wonder of the American people today is that a rogue of so much skill and low, grasping cunning should have ever put himself so palpably in the power of a confederate as he did. * * * It is well to have the mouth of such a hypocritical maligner sealed in appropriate silence. Doolittle has figured long enough in the rôle of a dignified, high-toned, respectable statesman. The mask has fallen at last. He has read the character and the actions of better men in the light of his own innate meanness, malignity and selfishness. Wringing contributions out of men to whose success he had lent himself, he, like all other rogues, supposed that whoever received a gift from any source got it in the same way he did. His little game is blocked, and he stands disclosed in his true character. He cannot again deceive the public as he has been doing the whole period of his public career.

From the Lockport Daily Journal.

Mr. Doolittle seems to think that he and his associates in private and confidential relations were the only parties interested. Two burglars in their "private and confidential" arrangements to appropriate and fairly divide the contents of the vaults of a bank may imagine that they are the only "parties" interested, and if the funds are fairly and honestly divided it is unwelcome interference for other parties to intrude. But there are other parties deeply interested, the stockholders of the bank are especially interested. All good citizens, also, feel an interest in the security of public and private property.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Those who recollect the self-laudatory tone of the letters—which the Senator wrote himself—will not deem this explanation satisfactory. They revealed a pecuniary partnership which could not have been entered into honorably by a Senator of the United States. All the facts in the case cast a deep shade upon the Senator's character as a pattern "Reformer."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Those who read Ex-Senator Doolittle's reply to the charges brought against him, will be surprised to find it displayed in the Democratic journals as "a square and manly denial," and with this other head-line: "The NEW-YORK TIMES falsehood nailed." This is the way in which it was introduced to the readers of the Buffalo *Courier*, and we presume that our neighbor only followed the fashion set by its leading Greeleyite contemporaries. * * Now Doolittle not only does not deny having written these letters, but he admits that they are genuine. But, he whines, "everybody knows from the tone of the letters that they were never intended for publication." And this is what the Buffalo *Courier* calls "a square and manly denial!" Poor Doolittle! Poor *Courier!*

From the Norwich, Conn., Bulletin.

This is all very well, but Mr. Doolittle takes good care not to deny the genuineness of the documents which have been published, and which are in his handwriting. One of these documents is a letter written by Doolittle and addressed to himself, for Conatty to copy, offering the Senator a share of the profits, and a reply in which Doolittle accepts the offer, stating at the same time as he does now, that he did not aid in procuring the permit. Oh, it was a nice little game!

From the Detroit Post.

Mr. Doolittle has been stumping the country, abusing Gen. Grant for taking gifts, talking loudly about reform, purity and all that sort of thing. In view of these revelations, and proofs, it is high time for Jimmy to get down off the "reform" Greeley stump, hide his face and his "belly of brass" behind his Greeley hat and fan, and retire to some sequestered spot where he can practice in seclusion the complete art of letter writing. Doolittle was President of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Greeley. It was highly fitting that such a Convention, to make such a nomination, should be presided over by such a corrupt "scallawag."

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

We think the above extract amply sufficient to settle the case of Mr. Doolittle. He is his own worst witness. The scandalous transaction is all set forth in the Conatty correspondence, and Doolittle confesses to writing it. By the bye, while the Ex-Senator is at the business, suppose he tells the public how it came about that his son became a partner in the Tice meter swindle?

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

There was only one thing wanting to make Mr. Doolittle's disgrace complete. Many honest people, that had the same reverence for him that simple Tom Pinch had for Mr. Pecksniff, doubted the genuineness of the letters published by the NEW-YORK TIMES. Doolittle in his defense acknowledges that he wrote them. A confession by him completes the damaging exposure. Mr. Doolittle has been especially censorious toward the President and other Federal officials for receiving gifts. On this subject he has expended an immeasurable quantity of mournful eloquence in every quarter of the country. So far as that accusation is concerned, he was talking like an arrant hypocrite, for, according to the letters, which he confesses that he wrote, he himself, while he was United States Senator, made elaborate arrangements with Conatty for receiving a gift.

From the Washington Star.

We have read the full text of Mr. Doolittle's letter, in which he undertakes to explain away the Conatty cotton permit charges, and in the light of the most favorable view that can be taken of the case, we feel bound to say that the Ex-Senator fails to relieve himself from a most discreditable predicament. * * * Either horn of the dilemma will be found an uncomfortable resting place for a volunteer champion of purity and integrity in official and private life, and, on the whole, we think Mr. Doolittle will do well to keep off the stump for the remainder of the campaign. His record is not such as to give weight to his teachings.

From the Baltimore American.

It seems that it was our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who took the pains to ask Mr. Doolittle for an explanation of the damaging story published in the NEW-YORK TIMES about certain cotton speculations in which the Ex-Senator desired to take a fourth interest without investing any capital. * * We should be greatly indebted to Mr. Johnson should he publish his letter in reply to this one from Mr. Doolittle. We would like to know what the great lawyer thinks of Mr. Doolittle's system of ethics.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Mr. Doolittle protests that he did not, in this or any other transaction, violate his Senatorial obligation or use his power dishonorably. He claims that the publicity given to these private letters is an infamous betrayal of confidence. We are not disposed to take issue with him upon this point. Perhaps Mr. Conatty will be able to justify himself in this breach of confidence. Certainly the assaults upon Gen. Grant have been of a character to prevent Mr. Doolittle from making much of this plea. Upon the whole, it is clear that his mission as a reformer is not likely to be a success.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Daily Press.

Mr. Doolittle seemed to have been struck dumb by the exposure of his hypocrisy, dishonesty, and official corruption in the matter of his confidential arrangements for a divide with Conatty of the profits of his cotton-trading speculation. But silence was implied confession; and Mr. Doolittle now painfully stammers through a bungling explanation which is ten times worse for him than even silence; for it is a mass of thin and pitiable prevarication and petty, shuffling evasions, through which, however, the essential truth of Conatty's statement stands confessed, and glows and burns like a fire through the gossamer screen of Mr. Doolittle's painfully labored but ineffectual device.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

It makes no difference, either, whether the papers were "private and confidential," for Doolittle admits that the papers were drawn. According to his statement they were only "a memorand to be preserved for the private use of the parties only." That is, for the benefit of Doolittle and his partners, the people of the United States not being parties. It seems to us, from the telegraphic abstract of Doolittle's confession, that he would have been as well off had he remained silent.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) State Gazette.

We have already published the letters he wrote to himself and from himself to his pal and confederate, in regard to a huge steal he hoped to accomplish through a 20,000 bale cotton permit, and which the collapse of the rebellion knocked, as it did many another unrighteous hope. But while we published the letters, we really hoped and partly expected that "Truthful James" would rise and explain—hoped he would deny the base and shameful part he had in the transaction. But that hope is destroyed.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier.

The story of Conatty is consistent in itself, but if we admit all that Mr. Doolittle says, the fact remains unquestioned that he accepted an offer which he expected would yield him a fortune—an offer so great that he declared himself "without words to tell you how much it affects me." And this while he held a seat in the Senate of the United States. Now he is perambulating the country retailing false charges of "gift-taking" against the President!

From the Cleveland Daily Herald.

Senator Doolittle rises to explain his connection with Conatty's cotton business, but makes poor work of it. * * If this Greeleyite apostle of political purity can make no better showing when he rises to explain, he had better in future keep his seat and hide his head.

From the Rochester Express.

Doolittle admits the genuineness of the letters contained in the Conatty affidavit, but says that they were simply "private and confidential memoranda," which were "to be preserved for private use by the parties themselves," and contends that he has done nothing "which, if known to the whole world, would stain my (his) honor as a Senator and a man." Unfortunately for Mr. Doolittle, the letters in evidence, the genuineness of which he admits, are against this assumption. This chief reformer can stand aside. Next!

From the Troy Daily Whig.

What is there in Doolittle's denial to palliate the glaring falsehood apparent in his letter to Conatty when he professes to have been ignorant of the whole business until he received Conatty's offer, and the falsehood which he imposed upon Conatty when he induced him to say that he gave Doolittle the share in the profits as a "present on his own part"?

From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Mr. Doolittle considers that there is no immorality in the fact that he accepted a large interest in the cotton permit, and that he subsequently exerted himself to make it a success. It strikes us this is a palpable violation of the great principle of civil service reform for which the Greeley advocates have been blatherskiting all over the country. Had not Mr. Doolittle assumed such a high moral attitude in denunciation of what he terms the corruptions of Grant's Administration, the national attention would not have been attracted to the Conatty correspondence. It is the circumstance that Doolittle assumes to be a reformer, and that he promises the nation a better life under his friend Greeley's management, that causes the people to abhor the hypocrisy so manifest in the Conatty correspondence.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ex-Senator Doolittle has at last had something to say in regard to the Conatty correspondence. He might as well have kept still. His reply, or explanation, (call it what you will,) is a confession that the letters are genuine, and the letters speak for themselves. * * When Mr. Doolittle can make it clear that such was not the case, he may redeem himself, but not before. In the meantime Horace Greeley had better hire him to keep still.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Senator Doolittle makes a lame defense against the charge of the NEW-YORK TIMES that he sold his Senatorial influence to one Conatty for a share of the plunder in a cotton-buying speculation. He denies that there is any truth in the story, and gives as his reason for so doing that he would certainly remember if he had made any such corrupt bargain, and he cannot remember. This is extremely thin.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

Ex-Senator Doolittle would have done better, since he had nothing better to say, to have preserved silence. His attempted excuse leaves him in a worse position than before he made it. * * * If Mr. Doolittle believes in judgments he would be apt to attribute the ill-success of his little speculation to the dodge it was initiated with. If he had not been so anxious about his character as to insist on having a letter to prove he had no connection with the speculation, he would never have been found out. This comes from being too cunning, Mr. Doolittle, and yet you were not cunning enough. You should have made your correspondent write to you in your presence, and then destroy the copy you furnished him.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

A more disreputable affair than this bargaining of a Senator with his constituents, this making of private fortunes by the peddling of legislation in high places, has not latterly been divulged in American politics, and it is not likely that the public will forget it very easily, no matter how limber Mr. Doolittle's own memory may have grown. With all his barefacedness, however, Doolittle does not deny that Conatty and he had such a business arrangement as that exposed by the NEW-YORK TIMES and published in this paper. He cannot deny it, for it is matter of record, but he gingerly walks around it, affirming that whatever the matter was it was a private one, with which the outside world had no concern. That, in fact, is his defense, but whether the public will consider it a defense remains to be seen. According to our view—possibly an old-fashioned one—no act can be called private in a public man which involves the making of money out of contracts or bargains got in the way of legislation, and which a legislator uses his official position to obtain; and just this it is clearly enough proved Mr. Doolittle did do.

From the Boston Transcript.

Senator Doolittle, in his denial of the allegations of the NEW-YORK TIMES, states that "the only papers ever drawn by me in relation to any matter between us were drawn in his presence, at his suggestion, and with his full consent and approval, upon the mutual understanding that such papers were simply private and confidential memoranda to be preserved for private use by the parties themselves." The public would like to know if the letters which Conatty asserts were written by Senator Doolittle for him to sign were included in these papers. If so, Mr. Doolittle's denial is simply a confession of the truth of the principal charge. Why did not the Ex-Senator brand the published letters as forgeries? When he sees their damaging effect in lithographic form he may do something desperate.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Ex-Senator Doolittle puts in a general denial of the very serious charges preferred against him, in the Conatty cotton transaction, by the NEW-YORK TIMES. His defense, as noted by the telegraph, does not appear to meet the charges—it is simple reproval of his partner in the cotton speculation, for having betrayed a private arrangement between them. Doolittle in his reform rôle is played out.

From the Ogdensburg Daily Journal.

It will be observed that he does not deny that he wrote the damaging letters to and from Conatty, but says that he wrote them at his solicitation, and with his request and approval. Thus it will be seen that the Ex-Senator denies no material fact, and saves any further evidence to prove that the published letters are genuine. He will probably remain in silence after this lame attempt to whitewash himself.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Ex-Senator Doolittle has put in a constructive denial to the charges of Conatty of engaging in a little cotton speculation, but indirectly confesses to the genuineness of the letters. This is a denial with a vengeance.

From the Boston Journal.

It only remains for the public to put on as grave a face as possible and to assure Mr. Doolittle, if he needs the hint, that his services can be dispensed with for the remainder of this campaign. All the ingenious hypotheses in the world to explain this transaction cannot dispel its ugly features. What made Mr. Doolittle offer himself—we mean, what made this Conatty offer Mr. Doolittle one-quarter of his expected profits in a particular venture, in which the Senator could aid him? Why did Mr. Doolittle take the trouble to write these letters, which were forever to remain "simply private memoranda"? Does not their wording show that they were expressly intended to be published, if occasion required?—though we can well believe that their common authorship was to remain a secret. Western editors, we observe, are most struck by the unaccountable stupidity of leaving such papers in Conatty's hands; but the whole case so abounds in ridiculous and suggestive features, that we shall attempt no selection. Let the people reflect upon it and draw their own inferences.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

No, no—to use the expressive vernacular of the day—Mr. Doolittle's explanation is "too thin;" "it won't wash." We would suggest that it would be commendable in Mr. Doolittle to at once join that long line of "modern Reformers" who, within the brief period of the campaign already passed, have been obliged to go into retirement, rather than for him to come to Minnesota to instruct her people in the proper code of political ethics.

From the Newark Advertiser.

How does this leave Senator Doolittle? We are asked to believe that Conatty gave to Doolittle one-fourth of a very valuable interest, without any consideration whatever, and at the same time we are to believe that there is no value in the admitted fact that Doolittle wrote a letter full of fulsome eulogy of himself for Conatty to sign, and also wrote his own reply and put that in Conatty's hands, without any other reason than that they were a Jonathan and David brace of follows, and his soul clave unto David—or at least to the cotton permit. This reply is thinner than Chappaqua water.

From the Richmond Journal.

Ex-Senator Doolittle has at last broken the silence in reference to the serious charges brought against him in the NEW-YORK TIMES. He does not, however, deny the authenticity or truthfulness of the documents published in the TIMES, or deny that the letters published as written by him are genuine, and his defense, judging from the unsatisfactory abstract of his letter given by telegraph, will scarcely convince the country of his entire innocence in the matter.

From the Binghamton Republican.

Doolittle's account of the manner in which he was to be rewarded privately, very privately, as he iterates and reiterates, for his high position and honesty, by means of a swindling speculation, of which his part of the profits were estimated at half a million of dollars—this sum, it is to be borne in mind, to be paid to him, without subjecting him to a single risk of business or without investing a dollar—will give him an abiding notoriety, as a cunning and thoroughly-unscrupulous politician, a Senator not above the miserable shifts of the most corrupt schemers, and a citizen who has the effrontery to hold up his head in brazen defense of an act which can only be explained by a corrupt purpose.

From the Buffalo Express.

So far as his defense is concerned, if we may so call his recent letter to Mr. Johnson, we think that silence would have been less damaging to him. He makes no denial of the charges which are brought by the NEW-YORK TIMES, but seeks a justification by claiming that there was no corrupt intent. As this is a matter not easily proven, his mere assertion of his intentions will avail him but little. The fact that the written memoranda were made with great care by the Senator, and, as he says, only for the "private use of the parties concerned," shows that there were some features of the business which he thought had better be kept from the public. This disclosure has had a terrible effect upon Mr. Doolittle. It has driven from the stump the most conspicuous Greeley advocate in the country.

From the Fishkill Journal.

Senator Doolittle has finally been compelled, through the force of public opinion, to attempt a defense of his alleged exacting of money for his influence in procuring a permit for one Conatty to purchase cotton during the rebellion. His defense is a virtual admission of all that has been charged against him, only, of course, he tries to justify himself. This will not do, Mr. Doolittle. You self-styled "Reformers" are banded together for the avowed purpose of making war against just such corruptions as you have acknowledged yourself guilty of, and lo! it turns out that the beam is in the eye of almost every Pharisaical "Reformer." It is plain that it is not reform, but spoils that you Greeleyites want.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.

Mr. Doolittle's letter needs no comment, and it entirely fails to relieve Mr. Doolittle of the dilemma in which he is placed. The character of Conatty, or the truthfulness of the statements in his affidavits, has nothing to do with this matter. It is Mr. Doolittle's own letters which are the witnesses against him, and he does not deny the genuineness of these. It is not charged that Mr. Doolittle committed any actual crime—he only proposed to realize a very handsome sum without investment or risk, and the morality of the affair is not affected by the fact that the proposed speculation did not succeed. The fact stands there, and must and will bring to every face a smile of derision when coupled with the other fact that Mr. Doolittle advertises himself as the very paragon of political Reformers.

From the Providence Journal.

After a silence so long as to become suspicious Senator Doolittle replies to the accusations of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that he, the Senator, had used his political influence for private purposes. This Mr. Doolittle does not deny. What he says, and all he says, is that his influence was never exerted in writing, and that the bargain between him and Conatty was intended to be confidential. We submit that this does not place the Senator either in a dignified or a pure position. To begin with, it would have been the most natural thing in the world, if it was merely a friendly or political interest which Doolittle took in Conatty, that he should have written a note for him to the influential personage whom Conatty desired to propitiate; on the other hand if there was anything occult, confidential and rather out of the ordinary track of square dealing, it would be just the course experienced men would have taken to have nothing on record. It would seem that Doolittle only preserved the offer of Conatty, or rather his obligation, in writing, as a reminder and equitable proof of the understanding between them. Senator Doolittle is careful not to deny that he expected from Conatty pay for his (Doolittle's) exertions in Conatty's behalf.

From the Worcester Spy.

Ex-Senator Doolittle's tardy response to the Conatty charges, of which we published a telegraphic abstract a day or two ago, admits the genuineness of the letters, thus confessing substantially all of which he was accused, but, as the letters in question were as he says, only private and confidential memoranda, not intended for publication, he protests that he is conscious of no impropriety in the transaction. After waiting three weeks to ascertain that no documentary evidence of his share in the intrigue was on file in Washington, Mr. Doolittle publishes his explananation, such as it is. The only material point in which his narrative varies from Conatty's, is that the latter asserts and Doolittle denies, that the Senator's influence was used to obtain the cotton-trading permit; but it is of no real consequence whether the offer of a share in the profits was a payment for services already rendered or a retainer for the future. It is pitiable to see a man who once held so honorable a place, and was respected in it helplessly floundering in the vain endeavor to escape from the mire into which he recklessly plunged. Being in it, however, and finding it uncomfortable, and his appearance unsightly, it is not strange that he should struggle to clear himself; but it is astonishing that political partisanship should induce anybody to pretend to think his efforts successful. Some of his present associates are willing to go even that length. They have the assurance to speak of the accusation as "slander of the renominationists," which is effectually answered by Doolittle's letter, and to praise this self-convicted trader in official influence as "conspicuous among public men for his perfect honesty and probity." The New-York *Tribune*, however, is more discriminating. It severely scrutinizes the transaction, and takes pleasure in acquitting Mr. Doolittle of everything but an "error of judgment," "an offense against taste and delicacy." "Upon my honor," says the independent journalist, "it is nothing worse, and, as everybody knows, there's no disputing about tastes, it is a shame to say another word about it."

Condition of the South.

A lady, who has for years been an ardent admirer of Mr. Greeley, writes as follows from North Carolina, under date of Aug. 28:

"All the Southern whites are strong for Greeley, and even exultant, while the blacks are, to a man, for Grant. It looks as if the old serpent was raising his head. These men of the South mean to regain their power in the Government if they can—it looks as if they thought they could do it with Greeley. I am getting dissatisfied with his course, as neither he or Sumner have been honorable toward Grant. * * * Another thing; these rebels would rejoice to see Grant defeated, *some* way or *any* way. As their armies couldn't do it, they hope to do it by strategy. * * * The kindly feeling toward Northern people is less apparent, and the old arrogance is asserting itself." F. D. B.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Glance at the Situation in the Keystone State.

The Canvass of 1872—Vigor of the Republican Party—Confidence of the People in Hartranft—The Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Republican canvass is being vigorously pressed in all parts of the State, and the promise is splendid, all things considered. There was trouble in Luzerne and Allegheny, but it has been healed. There is yet discontent in Lancaster and Crawford, but the close of the month will find all disaffection swept aside. Gen. Grant is popular everywhere, and his prestige will carry Hartranft through triumphantly. Passing through Bradford County I remained a day or two in each of its principal towns, and the last week in Towanda, the county seat. The people, generally, of the county are intelligent and enterprising. Firmly impressed with the great truths and principles of the Republican Party, the great masses of them stand firmly by its organization and support its nominees. Immediately after the Baltimore Convention there was considerable apparent strength manifested in favor of Greeley upon the part of dissatisfied Republicans. That feeling has nearly died out. A few scattering Republicans are found in the county who will support Greeley. They are mostly "soreheads," who have been repudiated by the party, and for a few years past have been a positive injury to it. Proposing to belong to it, but constantly finding fault with its legislation and with its leading men, they have done much mischief. Frequently voting against some of its nominees, they carried better men away with them. The loss now to the Republican Party is a part of their votes only, while that is repaired, in a great measure, by the accession of many intelligent young Democrats, who have united, for the first time, with the Republicans. Judge Mercur, who resides in Towanda, is very popular in this county. He has the confidence and esteem of all its people. His vote will be considerably greater than any of the other nominees on the State ticket. The whole State ticket, however, will receive a good vote. The onslaught of Col. Forney upon Hartranft and Allen has not shaken the confidence of the people of this county in their integrity, and they will each receive the usual Republican majority. Local strifes and jealousies between the Democrats and "Liberal Republicans" are demoralizing them, and the united and harmonious Republican Party is growing stronger every day. So you can rely upon a good return from Bradford at the October election. Our friends in York are cheerful and active. James W. Latimer, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, is doing good work. In this county the Democrats have discovered an imitation of Tammany on a small scale. Some fifty thousand or one hundred thousand dollars of fraud has been unearthed. This is bad for the Democrats, as it has considerably demoralized them. Judge Black resides in the town of York, and he is no little disturbed by the unfortunate turn things have taken in the Democratic Party. You will remember he indorsed Greely tardily and in a half hearted manner, and now he says these frauds in York County have been developed only to help on the general ruin of the party. It is certain the Judge would go abroad if the Administration would give him a pressing invitation. Democratic frauds in Lehigh, particularly in Allentown, have done the party no little harm. In this county, as well as in Northampton, Carbon and Luzerne, Gen. Albright has great personal popularity, and will run far ahead of the ticket. This intrepid soldier and sagacious statesman has spoken with effect throughout the counties named, everywhere drawing immense crowds, and dealing sturdy blows to the Democracy. Sept. 2, he was in Greenville, Mercer County, where he awakened enthusiasm. Tom Marshall was to follow him, and Gov. Fenton is to speak at Sharon and other places; but Griffith, the present Democratic member of Congress, will be beaten, without doubt. Gen. Albright will speak at Oil City on the 20.

Ten days ago Liberal Republicanism was rampant in Easton, Northampton County, but it has weakened considerably since that time. In Lebanon there is no disaffection worth noticing. Everything jogs on regularly, and we shall obtain our usual majority—say from thirteen to fifteen hundred.

All is serene and confident in Chester. The Friends seem to be more active than usual, and are united on Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. The Republican majority will be four or five hundred larger than usual. Delaware shows signs of the greatest activity, and the majority will certainly be increased some 700, making a total of over 2,000 for Hartranft. This will appear extraordinary but you may rely upon it. The spirit of the Republican Party was never better in South-western Pennsylvania. The utter want of harmony in the Democratic ranks is more than obvious; hence our friends have courage and are resolved unitedly to crush the opposition in October and annihilate them in November.

In Fayette our friends are making important gains. A colored Grant and Wilson Club of over 260 has been organized.

The Republican fires are burning brightly in Erie County, wherein many large and enthusiastic meetings have been held, addressed by Schofield, Curtis, McCreary, Gara, and others. A noisy collection of Greeleyites, in the east part of Erie, a few days after the Baltimore Convention, inspired the friends of Gen. Grant with a determination to at once meet it with a demonstration far more imposing, which they did by the most numerously attended, impromptu political meetings ever witnessed in Erie. The influence of this meeting spread like wildfire throughout the county and extended even to adjoining counties, filling the Republicans with zeal, and prompting them to great activity. Consequently they are wider awake now and better organized than is usual at the close of September; and if the election should take place to-morrow it would bring out a full Republican vote. The majority for Hartranft in this county will not be less than 2,500, and for Grant and Wilson 3,000 at least. Col. Curtis, Republican nominee for Congress, is faithfully meeting the requirements of the campaign in his district. Last week he spoke in McKean and Forest Counties. This week he is filling a series of appointments in Mercer County, and next week he will speak in Jefferson and Clearfield Counties. Judge Schofield, now on the stump in Maine, has also performed good work. Previous to his departure for Lancaster County, where he spoke to crowded audiences with Gen. Albright, he addressed large mass conventions in Erie, North-east, Corry, Girard, Conneautville, Meadville, Rouseville, and Tidioute, producing a deep impression by his facts, arguments, and eloquence.

In a word, the State is overwhelmingly for Grant, Wilson, and Hartranft. The unanswerable argument is that every one in the commonwealth is prosperous. Our agriculturists, our iron men, our coal men, our railroad men, our operatives, indeed all who are engaged in producing and working cry aloud, "Let well enough alone."

A Flag for North Carolina Republicans.

Messrs. A. Mooney, R. W. Logan, J. B. Carpenter, J. M. Justice and E. Whisnant, of Rutherfordton, N. C., announce through the Raleigh *Era* that they will give to the county in that State which shall give the largest increase majority for Grant and Wilson, over its majority in the last election for Gov. Caldwell, a stand of colors worth $100; the flag on one side to have the United States coat of arms, and on the other suitable devices. They have selected Hon. A. D. Jenkins, C. H. Brogden and W. H. Howerton as umpires, and upon their certificate of the result will present the colors

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By Lady CLEMENTINA DAVIES. London: HURST & BLACKETT. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

Lady Clementina Davies was born a Drummond. "Allied by the twofold tie of blood and gratitude to the Stuarts, the chiefs of the Drummonds," she tells us, "enjoyed the singular distinction of being proscribed and plundered at both the English revolution of 1688 and the French Revolution of 1789." Her ancestor John, first Earl of Melfort, was Secretary of State to James II., and like his elder brother, James, fourth Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, he accompanied his royal master in his flight to France. The Chateau of St. Germain was generously assigned to the exiled King of England as a residence by Louis XIV., and the Earl of Melfort had a splendid suite of rooms beneath those occupied by His Majesty, which the progenitors of Lady Davies held for nearly a century afterward, visiting them, during a part of that period, only occasionally. In the French Revolution of 1789 they were driven from France. They had resided there, however, only as British subjects, for the immense claims which they had in Scotland led them to assert their rights in this regard on all occasions. Lady Clementina was a daughter of Lord Maurice Drummond, youngest son of James, Third Earl, Duke of Melfort. She was born in the Chateau de St. Germain, on Nov. 21, in the fourth year of the first French Republic. Her noble ancestry and the vicissitudes through which her family had passed, very naturally secured her the widest privileges in the highest circles in both French and English society, and in these volumes of *Recollections*, which are marked by singular freedom and, it might almost be said, by entire lack of reserve, we have a remarkable *mélange* of anecdote, combining with much that is trivial and frivolous a very large proportion of incident that is historically interesting, while nearly all of it is highly entertaining.

Lady Davies gossips regarding her own personal history with quite as much freedom as she does about that of the distinguished characters with whom she was almost daily thrown in contact. She was early betrothed to Count Maurice de la Fare, and the engagement, which lasted for years, was finally broken off through "circumstances involving family considerations of property," over which neither of them had any control. Lady Davies remarks that it was fortunate that the strict conventionalities of French society so encompassed her and the Count that "they had precluded the possibility" of their discovering a fund of sympathy and sentiment for themselves and being made wretched by the fact of their long and ultimately frustrated engagement. This single incident is the only gleam of romance which seems to have flashed over this part of her younger days. "Though not allowed to converse," she writes, "we were permitted to sing; and sometimes the Count would bring a new song for me to try, the printed words of which were interlined in pencil with what he had to say. This song he would afterward take away, but not until I had read the words he had written."

Her next experience in this direction, however, was not destined to be so commonplace. Several propositions were made for her hand after the engagement with the Count had been broken off, "but," she naively adds, "as I had no preference for any of my would-be suitors, I begged my father to decide for me." He fixed upon one Baron Von S——, an Austrian, whose fortune was estimated at £300,000 and his income at £15,000 per annum. But the Baron was "short, ugly, middle-aged, and had a strong German accent," and Miss Drummond conceived a dislike for him, which was strengthened by sundry unfavorable reports. Her father was firm, however, in his determination that the marriage should be consummated, and the daughter assented, alleging at the same time her determination not to reside with the Baron. In the course of a discussion one day regarding the marriage settlements, Lord Drummond plumply asked the Baron what he would settle on his daughter in case of her dislike to live in Germany with him. But the Baron replied:

"'I do not marry in order to live separate from my wife, and therefore I should not think proper to settle anything upon her if she did not choose to reside with me.'

My father, who was very passionate, replied: 'Do you really think my daughter would marry an ugly ape like you, unless, if she chose, she could live independently of you?'"

Of course a challenge followed this insult; but Miss Drummond succeeded in keeping it from the knowledge of her father, and finding that she could only save him from the danger of a duel by marrying the Baron, finally agreed to do so. After various vicissitudes, the wedding-day approached. On the Saturday before the Wednesday on which the wedding was to take place, Miss Drummond and her betrothed were at a large dinner-party. The Baron having managed to secure an opportunity for private conversation with her, began by saying:

"'You never allow me to speak to you, so that you really do not know me. Have you ever read *Jacques le Fataliste*?'

I answered 'No.'

'Well,' he continued, 'that book proves that what is to be must be; our marriage was written in heaven, and therefore it will take place.'

Afterward he added, in a tone of self-adulation, but with a voice as harsh as before, 'You don't know me; you don't know how clever your future husband is.'

Of course, to this I could make no answer; and then, either by force of self-conceit or from sheer incapacity to understand the vast difference (according to other people's perceptions) between cunning and talent, or under a belief that I should be more bound to him if convinced, beyond the possibility of doubt, of the magnitude of his wealth, no matter how acquired, he almost petrified me into attention by disclosing the fact that the amount of money which he possessed was mainly due to nothing more nor less than a fraud upon Government. His statement abbreviated was this:

Prince Metternich's estates were seized by Bonaparte when he took possession of everything available down the Rhine. When the Bourbons were restored to France, Baron Barbier was instructed by the Prince and other claimants to demand the revenues due to them from the time when the estates were kept by France, but this without success on the part of Baron Barbier. Baron von S—— was aware of this, and he consequently wrote to Prince Metternich and the other claimants that if they would place their claims in his hands altogether, independently of the Ambassador or any one else, he would undertake to bring them to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, as he knew people in office, and how to deal with them. This was in 1820.

Full power was accordingly given to the Baron, and in various ways he acted upon it. He went to the Bureau, well knowing the clerks there, spent some few thousand pounds in bribery, and frustrated all subsequent inquiries from the Ambassador by purchasing silence and co-operation on the part of those whose payment depended on his ultimate success. Having, at length, managed to get all necessary papers into his hands, he sent in the claim; and three months afterward he received the whole of the money. To Prince Metternich and others he forwarded the full amount that was due them, and received not only letters of thanks in return, but many praises for the diplomatic skill with which he had acted.

'But now to explain to you how I got so large a sum of money for myself,' added the originator of these transactions, when narrating them to me with self-chuckling satisfaction,—'now to explain. I made up the claim to last April (1820,) and the stupid French Government paid me up to the date at which I sent in the claim, instead of only to 1814, the date of the Bourbon Restoration—£40,000 a year and six years over the real time! I pocketed the amount of those six years over and above what I had to pay to others, and this amounted to more than £200,000. The sum of £20,000 I paid to the clerks who had served me so well.'"

A few other particulars were added, but Miss Drummond, struck speechless with horror and amazement, paid little attention to them, and, as soon as the company had separated, communicated to her host the astounding revelation. Inquiries followed which made it clear that Baron von S—— was not insane, but that he had told the actual truth. An hour after he found that his affianced had disclosed his secret; he fled from Paris and was never seen there again. Thus ended Lady Clementina's second betrothal.

If this curious narrative does not out-Braddon Miss Braddon herself, we refer those in search of the romantic and tragic to the story which Lady Clementina tells of the career of Emily, daughter of the Baroness von B——. This girl, who is described as "perfectly lovely," at sixteen commenced her career by forging love-letters in the name of her cousin, Matilda, to one Baron von Guel. No less than five different duels were at one time imminent as the result of this entanglement, but the authorities succeeded in interrupting them. The difficulty did not end there, however. Lady Clementina's brother became involved in the affair, and was challenged by the Baron. In his letter the bloodthirsty Baron wrote:

"'I fix our meeting at two weeks date from this, as on my way to Paris I have two other appointments.'

In the first of these appointments he shot his adversary dead; but in the next of them his antagonist drew the first fire, and the Baron von Guel was mortally wounded. He then made his second hold him up that he might return the fire, and this he did with such effect that his adversary, shot through the heart, fell down dead simultaneously with himself. This was the end of Baron von Guel; but the second on the opposite side, declaring that it was murder to have held him up when he was mortally wounded, a quarrel ensued between the two survivors left on the ground. They at once fired at each other, and Baron von Guel's second was killed also. And thus in one morning were slain three young men, all of them under twenty-five years of age."

But this is aside from Emily von B. She not only confessed her fault as regarded her cousin Matilda, but acknowledged that she had received many valuable presents from the Baron von Guel, who supposed that she was enabling him to keep up intercourse with the cousin whom he admired. Shocked at her conduct, her aunt sent her to still another aunt, the Baroness von V. That lady found she was exercising her fascination upon her son, and, when cautioned, Emily at once declared she would marry another cousin, Capt. M——, which she did, going with him to India, where her husband's regiment was stationed. From this time on her career was one which the most sensational novel can hardly parallel. Her first husband committed suicide, her second was killed in battle, and her third procured a divorce very shortly after marriage, while she died shortly after her fourth marriage, which was actually performed with the heartless bride arrayed in part of the trousseau provided for her third wedding.

But we shall do Lady Clementina's "Recollections" an injustice, if, by giving prominence to these "sensationalities," we create the impression that this is their staple. Highly spiced with them though they may be, it is safe to say that no similar volumes lately issued have given us glimpses—and in incidents so frankly and freely told—of so many genuine notabilities. Her father, Lord Drummond, aided in the attempted flight of Marie Antoinette to Varenne at the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1791, and for this act of friendship to the Queen he was confined for eleven months in the prison of St. Yon, in Normandy, only receiving his release after the downfall of Robespierre. From her grandmother, Lady Clementina derived numerous interesting and pleasing incidents of the earlier life of Marie Antoinette. Talleyrand was long a most intimate friend of her family, rendering them important services in their efforts to enforce their claims against the French Government. She defends him with much warmth from the charge of political fickleness commonly made against him, and says that he himself "earnestly denied having shifted his ministerial position according to the varying and various success of King or Emperor. In private he repelled this charge as most unjust, and declared that he had only left the service either of King or Emperor when he experienced such resistance to his advice that he was certain, as he once told Napoleon I., 'all further progress must be descent;' and when, as upon another occasion, he only too truly warned His Imperial Majesty that the 'commencement of the end had come.'"

Voltaire is described, upon his return to Paris, in 1788, as wearing a huge Louis Quatorze wig of wool, surmounted by a red cap trimmed with fur. In form and face he was, as he himself said, a mere skeleton, "but his eyes still gleamed with such marvelous brilliancy that their magnetic power was felt by all upon whom they shone." Dr. Franklin, who was then in Paris, brought his grandson to Voltaire, asking him to bless the lad. The populace so overwhelmed him with manifestations of enthusiasm that the French priesthood dreaded his presence in the capital. The cry of *Vive Voltaire* was constantly resounding, and 'there he is,' was shouted in the streets whenever he entered his carriage and drove out. 'I am stifled,' said he, 'but it is beneath roses.' And the roses were too sweet to him, for he loved this adulation, though the excitement of it was killing him." The representation of "Irene," a new tragedy by Voltaire, at the Comedie Française, was a complete ovation, but the excitement of it was too great for the author. After its representation he returned to his hotel, and Lady Clementina writes:

"His physicians prescribed remedies to calm his nerves. He could not sleep, and the friend of his youth, the Duc de Richelieu (who was reported to have been initiated into the secret of perpetual vigor, and to have drank the golden elixir of life at the hands of the young Count de St. Germain,) sent an opiate to him, with due directions for dividing the dose. Voltaire, eager for rest and impatient of pain, swallowed the opiate, but forgot the directions; in consequence of which he soon slept too profoundly for either priest or doctor to arouse him. When the lethargy produced by the drug had partially exhausted itself he awakened for a moment, and nick-named the Duc de Richelieu 'Brother Cain.' Then he relapsed into such a state of unconsciousness that it was with difficulty, if at all, that either the Curé de St. Sulpice or the Abbé Gauthier, both of whom were anxious to convert the philosopher on his death-bed, could get him to make a last confession."

Tom Moore was one evening entertaining a company at which Lady Davies was present, by singing some of his own Irish melodies. "His voice," she tells us, "was by no means powerful, but it was a 'whisper from the soul,' and so exquisitely sympathetic in its pathos, that listening to it one's eyes were apt to fill with tears." While the company were entertained with the enjoyment, the Duke of York and Prince Leopold were suddenly announced. Those present rose to receive the distinguished guests, but on reseating themselves and looking toward the piano for the continuation of the song, Moore was nowhere to be found. It afterward appeared that he had taken advantage of the temporary distraction of attention from himself to escape from the room and the house, alleging as his reason that his political antipathy to the Duke of York was so intense that under no consideration would he sing in his presence.

Distinguished actors and actresses, among them Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble and Ristori, with famous literary characters, come in for their share of these recollections. Of Miss Joanna Baillie, we have this indicious reminiscence. During a visit which Lady Davies once made to Lord Fife, Sir William Cumming Gordon, Miss Baillie and Miss Clavering, a brilliant brunette, were among the guests, all of whom took part in a picnic to St. Bernard's Well:

"Miss Clavering's mother, Lady Augusta Clavering, was her chaperon on this occasion, and Sir William Cumming Gordon was one of her admirers. Rambling about in different groups, I remember to the surprise of all on one occasion at the protracted absence of Miss Baillie. That genial old maid was nowhere to be seen; but some of us going back a little way, we espied her seated on a stile and making frantic signals to us. Sir William Cumming Gordon had been apparently engrossed by his attention to Lady Augusta Clavering and her daughter, and he declared that never before had he known Miss Clavering so fascinating; but although hitherto attaching himself exclusively that morning to the fair brunette and her mother, we found him running away in another direction and laughing immoderately as we approached the stile on which poor Miss Baillie was mysteriously perched, and in evident excitement. He had fled out of our sight. We thought his conduct eccentric, but it was not until we reached the stile that we became aware of the iniquitous cause of it. For there sat Miss Baillie immovable, but so inarticulate with rage that it was with some difficulty she explained to us how, just as she was about to get over the stile, Sir William had, with a great show of politeness, pressed himself to assist her in that awkward operation, and how, entirely trusting to his aid, she had put one foot over the top bar, and was carefully drawing her dress after her, when, quick as lightning, he knotted her ankles together with a pocket-handkerchief and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him. Of course we all shared Miss Baillie's indignation, and lost no time in extricating her, while the delinquent had meantime rejoined Lady Augusta Clavering and her daughter, and was helping them over the stepping-stones of a brook with the utmost politeness. Afterward, when Lady Augusta was made aware of the trick that had been practiced upon poor Miss Baillie, she joined her entreaties with those of the company in persuading that discomfited lady to accept Sir William's profuse apologies, but this not until he had bound himself to take twenty numbers for a raffle that was about to be held under the offended lady's superintendence."

The perfect credulity which Lady Clementina exhibits regarding the supernatural is almost enough to make the reader distrust the reliability of her recollections. In the very first chapter we are regaled with illustrations of Cagliostro's wonderful powers; and toward the latter part of the work some of Home's performances are described. Besides these, numerous "supernatural coincidences" are recorded, which the chronicler or her friends had observed. At one time Lady Clementina herself hears the tread of ghostly boots passing the door of her bed-chamber. At another, her brother, who was shipwrecked on the coast of Barbadoes, was rescued, together with his fellow-passengers and the crew of the vessel, by a "shadowy form" which appeared on the top of the rocks upon which the ship had been driven, and fastened a rope thrown from the vessel so securely that it proved a sufficient means of escape for all. As this "shadowy form" did not put in an appearance afterward, and even declined to answer advertisements offering a reward, we are, of course, left to infer that he was superhuman.

This extreme gullibility, if we may be pardoned so severe a term, and the very curious tone in which Lady Clementina discusses some of the social incidents which she describes, will, perhaps, detract somewhat from the satisfaction with which many may read these delightful recollections; yet these very characteristics mark the reminiscences as a more perfect reflection of the times in which their author lived and of the tone of the society in which she moved. While the *Recollections* make no pretension to literary merit, it would be difficult to name any similar recent work which covers so wide a range of anecdote, and which is likely to prove more interesting to that large class who read simply for amusement.

ABYSSINIA.

Interesting Details as to the State of the Country.

The Bombay papers publish the following extracts from a letter addressed by Lieut. Prideaux (who lately visited Massowah for the purpose of delivering the presents of the English Government to Prince Kassa (of Tigré,) to the Political Resident at Aden: "I could not learn much about the internal state of Abyssinia while at Massowah. The country is parceled out among different chiefs, who at present appear to be on good terms with one another, and who are pretty nearly equal in strength. Dejaj Kassa, although he has assumed the ancient title of the Emperor of Abyssinia, has no power beyond the limits of Tigré. Gondar and a considerable portion of Begemder and the Ambara country are in the hands of Kas Waregna, Gajum and Damot in those of Kas Adal. The southern portion of Begemder, including the important towns of Kuaratu and Debra Tabor, is governed by Ali Buen, the Chief of Yedjow, while Sosota and a large portion of Lasta are ruled by Wakshun Seferri, who owns allegiance to the King of Tigré. It is commonly remarked that since his coronation, in February, the character of Dejaj Kassa has greatly changed for the worse. The Roman Catholic missionaries have been expelled the country, while the Europeans who still remain in the King's service are treated no better than common soldiers, and are said to be in a starving condition. The barbarous punishment of amputation of the hands and feet is now frequently employed, and lately a daughter of Dr. Schimper, the widow of one of King Theodore's artisans, Kiruslin, and the sister-in-law of another, Mr. Bender, who returned to Abyssinia, and is now in Adwa, was stripped and publicly flogged in the market-place of that town, because her second husband, an Abyssinian chief in Kassa's employ, had deserted that Prince's service and become a rebel in Hamasaul. I only mention this as an instance of the King's disregard of the opinion of Europeans among whom this unfortunate lady had so many relatives; and when the feeling of restraint has been once thrown off, it is looked on as a marked step in the downward progress of an Abyssinian ruler. I should consider it extremely unsafe for any European to travel in Northern Abyssinia at the present time. I was glad to see many signs of improvement in Massowah, the most important of which owe their origin to the energy and activity of Munzinger Bey, the Governor. This gentleman has been intrusted by the Viceroy of Egypt with the government of the western littoral of the Red Sea, from Swakin to an undefined point in the Dankali country, probably Edd. His head-quarters are fixed at Massowah, but he is seldom there for more than ten days at a time, being constantly engaged in visiting the various ports and districts under his charge. Many of these are admirably adapted for cotton cultivation, and the introduction of Egyptian seed into the Province of Tokur has succeeded in a marked degree, the quality of the crop being very superior to that raised in Lower Egypt. This district lies close to Port Mornington or Khor Nowarat, described by Moresby as the finest bay in the Red Sea, and it is the object of Munzinger Bey to establish a settlement on the shore of this harbor. He has already induced several of the tribes in the neighborhood to remove their abodes to this place, and when once a difficulty with respect to water is surmounted, there is little doubt that this will form the principal place of export for the cotton of the Soudan. The services of a Swiss engineer have been specially engaged for this purpose by the Khedive, and Munzinger Bey expects the arrival of this gentleman in about two months, when the work will be at once taken in hand. The Soudan line of telegraph is nearly completed. This line embraces the stations of Barber, Khartoum, Goz, Kassala, Sonakin, and Massowah, and the only uncompleted sections are those between Berber and Goz, and between Sonakin and Massowah. When the line is finished Massowah will be in full telegraphic communication with all the principal towns both of Lower and Upper Egypt. As all the posts for the Massowah and Sonakin sections have arrived it is expected that the line will be ready in about two months. There was a large influx of wealth into Massowah after the Abyssinian expedition, and the appearance of the island is consequently much improved, as many of the principal merchants have erected very handsome houses, far surpassing in size and elegance any private buildings at Aden. These houses are constructed of a kind of freestone, which is brought from the island of Dahalac, and forms an excellent building material, and are richly ornamented with carved woodwork. The most important work is, however, an aqueduct which Munzinger Bey is constructing for the purpose of conveying water from the interior to the island. This work was commenced about three months ago, and will, at the present rate of progress, take about six months more to complete."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Russian Press and the Emperors' Meeting—Russian Hopes—Significant Utterances—Austria's Hope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The Russian Press has at length broken silence on the great subject of the day, viz., the Emperors' meeting at Berlin, and has, by its utterances, to a great extent confirmed the surmises previously formed as to the Czar's participation in the Conference. The very reticence hitherto maintained is an indication of the Russian mind. Considering the fact that since a few weeks the liberty of the Press has been suspended, and what news has transpired has been carefully filtered from above—for never are restrictions so rigidly upheld as in the first weeks of their operation—that silence—absolute silence it has been—argues surprise, hesitation, may I say displeasure? The greater part of the little we now hear comes through an unaccredited channel, the *Golos*, an influential paper, with readers as many as any printed in Russia, but one that has long been in opposition, hoisting the banner of Panslavism and defying the Germans. Little value, however, deserves to be attached to this circumstance. While the censor stands by with his merciless shears, every print is practically semi-official. The *Government Advertiser*, too, has spoken but briefly and insufficiently. It is worthy of note that in its expatiation it addresses itself first and principally to a discussion of French recuperation, eulogizing the merits and capabilities of M. Thiers with a warmth surprising in the organ of Alexander, the romantic admirer of William and detester of everything French. The *Advertiser* further confirms the intelligence first circulated by the Russian organ in Germany, the Darmstadt *Gazette*, to the effect that the Czar was prevailed upon to attend the Berlin meeting only on after-thought, having previously giving a categoric denial. The burden of that article—as of all articles printed this side of the Rhine—is "Peace and good-will." On the object of the meeting the official print is silent. Its admission of the Czar's hesitation, however, is significant. We well remember the sensation produced by the tidings of the Czar's withdrawal, and the present confession lends plausibility to the reading, that either Russia originally withheld from ill-will toward Austria, or joined for its own selfish interest. In the latter case its accedence has doubtless lessened and neutralized the intended significance of the interview, though by the concord momentarily established between the Powers, it has as unquestionably added vastly to its momentousness in another sense.

RUSSIAN HOPES.

The *Golos* is far more explicit, and bolder too, than the *Advertiser*, and unfolds a *programme of somewhat startling import*. In the first place, it creditably disclaims, on behalf of its country, the part of "a political police agent," employed by other dynasties merely to uphold their waning power. "Russia remembers what thanks have been paid it for its services in the struggle with the peoples! Moreover, a reaction like that succeeding, first, the French war, next, the revolution in 1830, and again that of 1848, is not imaginable nowadays." A hit at French longings for revenge follows, and is dismissed with a categorical refusal of assistance. A short paragraph, worthy of notice, indicates Russian expectation that the Polish question will be settled. After that the Russian club-foot unmistakably reveals itself in the broaching of the *Eastern question*. Oh, the recent Ministerial crisis at Constantinople is deeply felt at St. Petersburg! Autocrat as the Czar is, he could not venture to stand between Russia and its "mission in the East." Midhad Pasha has not been idle. One by one he has lopped off the branches of the tree of Pro-Russian policy which his predecessor, a creature of Gen. Ignatieff's, has carefully and obediently reared up; even the foreign Minister, Russia's last hope, has had to make way for one friendly to the West. Servia, too, has proved unfaithful, and as a punishment fresh agitations have been set on foot to undermine the young Prince's incipient good relations with Austro-Hungary, so as to involve him in troubles which, being fostered by those who should be his best friends and truest advisers, viz., Regents Blasnovacs and Ristics, might easily enough end in the dethronement of the Obrenovics and restoration of the Karageorgovics.

"The Eastern question," says the *Golos*, "will doubtless form a topic of discussion among the Princes and their Ministers after the recent Ministerial crisis, unquestionably to be ascribed to English and French influence; the unshaken unanimity subsisting between Germany, Russia and Austria bids us hope that from this harmony far more will be gained in the way of adjustment than has previously resulted from mutual suspicion."

Claiming for Russia an unequivocal revelation of a peaceful policy toward Turkey, the *Golos* insists that the Northern Empire must maintain its position as protector of the Sultan's Christian subjects. "These subjects it *must, can and will* (the italics are the *Golos'*) defend with all its power from the persecutions and oppression of Mussulman fanaticism." That is a strange commentary on the *Provincial Correspondence's* patriotic exclamation, that "the prediction made by the mouth of our Emperor William is realized, that the German Empire will be an 'Empire of peace and blessing.'" Passing on to subjects which come under the definition of *internal questions*, the Russian paper somewhat diffusely enlarges on the religious question, indicating that though the Czar is hardly affected by it, still his union with the German and Austrian Courts must carry an immense power of support into the latter's camp, implying—with a second revelation of the club—that that is the price the Czar is content to pay for assistance in the East. The reasoning shows deficient appreciation of the public mind both in Austria and Germany, for if there is any question still confessedly immature for solution, and on which the opinions of the two friendly Courts are divided, it is the religious question, and surely no Sovereign would be more loth to bind himself to hostile measures than Francis Joseph, whose letter pledging him to uphold the temporal power in 1848 has a few days ago been brought prominently before the public. Indeed, the Czar has evinced his inclination to discountenance the Church, in according a markedly curt and ungracious reception to the latest-installed Roman Catholic Bishops; but it is doubtful if that office will be adequately appreciated west of the Vistula. As for the Eastern question, Russian interests hopelessly clash with Austrian, and the Czar must be content for this once to yield precedence, not merely in etiquette, but in political importance, to his brother on the Danube. The *Golos* mentions a few more internal, so-called "social," topics which are to come under discussion, *entre autres* the International, and, as there are conferences to follow the Monarchs' meeting, no doubt can be entertained that these subjects will be brought on the *tapis*. They must, however, be content to rank second, and the only object for which the *Golos* puts them forward probably is—as in the religious question—to offer Russian assistance as a price for other services.

SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES.

Fair allowance must naturally be made for the unofficial character of the above explanations, but on the other hand I have already pointed out what especial weight attaches to any utterance at the present moment, and moreover, it is the only indication of Russian views that we possess. If the reasoning of the *Golos* represents the official mind, Russia would certainly appear to have joined the other Powers, not to strengthen but to watch over them, since their alliance—concluded while the horizon is absolutely clear, and there seems no earthly object for an alliance—is evidently as much pointed against the East as against the West. Germany and Austria have need of one another, not against France nor against Russia, but against all possible contingencies. As enemies, they are mutual sources of weakness; as friends, no union can be stronger. Austria has reason to fear Russia, not least on account of such Eastern schemes and ideas as the *Golos* unfolds, and it has wisely marked that Russia, being a far stronger Power in point of numbers, possessing also a better-developed net-work of strategic railways converging in the southwestern angle, is far more advanced than itself in its fortifications on the straight route from Moscow to Vienna, via Brest, Litewsk, and Przemysl, which is more practicable than either of the others; and it is worthy of note, though by no means a very pacific omen, that while this exchange of compliments is taking place, Austria itself has resolved to carry out the long-designed works at what is to be the key to its territory, Przemysl, notwithstanding its annual budget is already overburdened. I do not mean to say that no *rapprochement* will be effected; far from it. Francis Joseph is anxious to make up old quarrels with his neighbor, and to secure his presence at the International Exhibition. But the acts of both Powers prove that all is not spoken that is felt, and that there is a reserve of doubt and caution which bids each to look out for himself. They show likewise that the real alliance is between Germany and Austria, and that the accedence of Russia is adventitious and unessential. Germany is by no means invulnerable from the Austrian side. With its common language, tradition, customs; with its claim to a place in the empire and a seat on the throne; with its consanguinity with the southern half of the confederation and its favorable situation, Austria is a Power that could in one moment of German weakness unmake all that Prussian energy has raised up in years, and Germany may well be content to pay a price for averting such danger.

WORDSWORTH'S HOME.

The Poet's Cottage at Rydal Mount—A Scene of Desolation.

From the London Standard.

After a delightful drive from Keswick, through a country studded with the loveliest lakes and the highest mountains in England, I paid a visit yesterday to Wordsworth's old cottage at Rydal Mount, close to the charming little lake of that ilk, and from which a glorious glimpse is obtained of Windemere through a picturesque valley replete with varied beauty. I had heard, before leaving town, that the modest and charming little cottage, which has been sung under many different phases in Wordsworth's works, was undergoing considerable alterations; that it was, in fact, being altogether transformed both inside and out; and that, utterly regardless of the classical associations connected with the spot, and unaffected by the faintest tinge of sentiment or sympathy to which the *genius loci* might well give rise, some one was ruthlessly rectifying the old bard's abode after a fashion which might be characterized as Gothic. I much regret to find that the plain facts of the case, as well as the feeling generally prevailing in this neighborhood—or rather the absence of all feeling about the matter—have fully confirmed the rumor I had heard, and supply another illustration of the old saying, that "no man is a prophet," or a poet either, "in his own country;" for even Wordsworth, it seems, is little esteemed in the delightful district which he dearly loved, and the praises of which he was never weary of singing. Of course there are special exceptions to be admitted in every general statement, and it is but right to acknowledge that an effort was generously made to preserve the poet's "little nook of mountain ground" intact from the destructive influences of modern improvement. A public-spirited and intelligent resident at Ambleside—one who is *facile princeps* among his rivals here—did his best to get up a subscription to maintain Rydal Mount as far as possible in the same state that it was left by the poet; but the praiseworthy effort failed for want of public support among the gentry and the inhabitants generally of the neighborhood, and hence the cottage, ennobled by song which the world "will not readily let die," and the "happy garden"

"Whose seclusion deep
Hath been so friendly to industrious hours,"

have since undergone many a melancholy change, only too truthfully illustrating the rough usage of the world and the "base uses" to which everything in it "may return."

When leaning over the wooden gate looking up at the little house, and into the garden which seemed a wilderness, I own that I was painfully struck by the deplorable scene of desolation before me. I recalled the poet's "Farewell" to the

"Rocky corner in the lowest stair
Of that magnificent temple which doth bound
One side of our whole vale with grandeur rare,"

and asked myself, are these "the leafy bowers;" is this

"The sweetest garden orchard, eminently fair,
The loveliest spot that man hath ever found,"

which Wordsworth made entirely his own, planting it with his own hand, with deep design and cautious care, selecting "chosen plants and blossom blown among the distant mountains," placing "the bright gowan and marsh-marigold" to flower near the rocky well, while primroses on "the steep rock's breast"

"Glittered at evening like a starry sky."

and are these the flowering shrubs and towering laurels, originally brought from the grave of Petrarch, which the poet fondly thought would "prosper, though untended and alone?" The line of laurels on the left of the gateway, by which the garden was screened from the coach-house, has been ruthlessly cut down, some of the main trunks being at least eight or nine inches in diameter; while the little garden itself, between the gate and the cottage—not the front, but the left side of the house, being presented to the road—was a perfect jungle of plants, of which some had grown at least five feet high, and were pierced here and there by varied pathways. The front of the house which looked upon the vale, and commanded a splendid view of Windermere, was almost concealed by "the flowering shrubs that decorate our door;" but it was easy to see that masons and carpenters had been at work there, for a litter of laths and plaster, as if the cottage had been gutted, the old partitions having been torn down and thrown outside, extended along the whole front of the dwelling. An aged woman who lived in one of the neighboring stone-built cottages, of which there are several running at right angles from the gate over which I was leaning, came up and at once entered into conversation. She spoke in a very low tone of voice, and was evidently affected by the Gothic depredations which were still in progress. "Yes, she knew the poet well; he was often kind to her. That was the room in which he died," she said, pointing to the long, low, oblong window, divided into petty, latticed panes, on the second or upper floor, and immediately overlooking the gate. "It is the only room they have not touched." The tone of this last remark at once attracted attention—it was so sorrowful. Upon the gate, which is rather more than breast high, and wide enough to admit a pony-carriage, was a large black-board, with these words in broad, white letters: "No Admittance. These Premises are Not Open to the Public." The men had left work for the afternoon, and the old lady knew of no one to whom application could be made for permission to enter the grounds. "But there is no reason why you should not go in, like everybody else, if you want to do so," she added; and then she shuffled off in haste as if to avoid witnessing the flagrant act of trespass which she clearly suspected was about to happen. The poor old thing was ill at ease, and seemed as if apprehensive of being seen talking to a stranger at the gate of Wordsworth's cottage, though she admitted before our conversation ended that she knew nothing about "the new people," neither who they were nor where they came from.

I was soon standing on the continuous heap of rubbish before the house, enjoying the lovely view through the valley down to Windermere; after which the grounds were explored and the house examined all through, from the back range of cellars and pantries to the attic. It is said that the laurels will grow again, and so they may; but laurel-trees of more than half a century's growth are not seen every day, and to hew them down unnecessarily when they neither obstructed a beautiful prospect nor proved inconvenient nor undesirable in any way, but rather directly the contrariwise, would, under any circumstances, be an act of folly, but in this case, considering the hand by which these beautiful bays were planted, and whence they came, the act must be pronounced one of vandalism. If they grew too luxuriously and needed thinning they might easily have been pruned; but these magnificent trees have actually been cut down where their evergreen foliage was most required, that is, to conceal an eye-sore in the shape of an old disused coach-house on entering the garden from the road, and to the right rear of the house, where some beautiful trees divided the lawn from the orchard and the poet's walk. We look in vain for the much-prized

"Bower, that Indian shed,
Our own contrivance, building without peer."

The poet's walk, too, was choked with brambles and briers of every description, though this is a matter easily remedied, and generally it may be said desolation reigned everywhere supreme.

In the house itself the change is still greater. Everything has been altered save one room and the height of the floors. The whole of the inside has been literally gutted. It is true the attic stands intact as well as the poet's bedroom, but with this exception everything is new. Two rooms have been knocked into one to make a dining-room; the same process seems to have been carried out on a yet larger scale to obtain space for the construction of a new drawing-room. The greater part of the lower front of the cottage has been taken down, and two large bay-windows have been built, the one in the drawing-room being about three yards wide, and one and a half deep; there is also a pretentious new staircase and a small hall, which never before existed, while the kitchen has been considerably extended, and has two respectably-sized new windows, amply sufficient to throw abundant light upon the complicated culinary operations requisite to please the palate of the modern commercial Croesus. New doors have also been opened, and old ones through which Wordsworth's steps sounded for half a century have been finally built up. It must be admitted that space has everywhere been utilized to the utmost; the new arrangements doubtless are, from the modern elegancy point of view, far superior to those which were satisfactory enough to the old bard; but, excepting the outer walls and his old bedroom, it is Wordsworth's house no more. Upstairs the same strong desire to transform everything has been carried, wherever practicable, to the same extreme. A new and enlarged bedroom has been constructed over the drawing-room, at the extreme right end of the house, overlooking the orchard. It has also been found necessary to let more light into this benighted little dwelling, once beloved by the Muses, and, therefore, the humble roof has been penetrated by a new contrivance to admit more of the sun's rays immediately above the second flight of stairs, which have been somewhat widened, leading to the poet's bedroom. Give us light by all means, for without it everything withers and dies away; but "the old man eloquent," who ascended these stairs well-nigh for a generation and a half without such light, possessed a far rarer light—"the inward light," "the vision and the faculty divine"—the remembrance of which far transcends in value all these modern improvements. His low-roofed, dingy bedroom, which apparently has not been renovated since he died there, is the only point of interest now inside the house; but how long it will remain so it is impossible to say. The shaded marks are still to be seen on the wall against which the head of the bedstead rested, and on either side are two old red cords, with raveled ends, which formerly served as bell-pulls. It is not improbable that they are the very same that Wordsworth often used. The little fire-place is on the right, and the long, low, latticed window, overlooking the gate-way, was directly in front of him when lying in bed. One can neither enter nor leave that old room altogether unmoved, knowing whose spirit breathed its last there; and it is especially valuable now as affording the only means of realizing what the old cottage used to look like when Wordsworth occupied it. It is to be hoped that the *novus homo*, who, it is said, is a dry-salter at Leeds, will at least spare this one room as some slight memorial of the great man whose name is inscribed on the topmost roll of fame among those who have made our English literature immortal.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Reign of M. Thiers—Press Prosecutions and their Impression—The Repression of Imperialism.

Writing from Paris on Aug. 29, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Whatever the motive, there is, I fear, no doubt about the fact that the Government is just now graciously pleased to bestow upon the Bonapartists about the only favor that can benefit them—petty persecution. We have their principal organ, the *Gaulois*, posing this morning in the new and interesting character of victim to a Republican despotism which gags the Press. It is about to lose one of its favored contributors, M. Jules Richard, who writes to say that he can no longer stand the cruel excisions and mutilations to which his letters are exposed. He cannot allow 'the expression to be weakened of convictions which are profound, and which time will unfortunately prove to be correct.' The editor of the *Gaulois* explains that the mutilations of which M. Richard complains are rendered necessary by the censorious interference of the Government. To this interference the *Gaulois*, he declares, has been long subjected, but he has hitherto thought it best to 'suffer silently and without a murmur,' partly in order not to trouble the public with his personal grievances, partly because the same imperious Government that oppressed him pushed its tyranny to such lengths as to forbid him to complain. But as other journals have taken up his cause there is no longer any reason for his keeping silence. Now that his readers know his sad situation, they are prayed to 'take into account its difficulties, and be more ready than ever with their sympathy.' The editor quotes the journals to which he refers, and though they represent very different shades of opinion they are unanimous in condemning any such interference with the liberties of the Press. Even an organ of the extreme Republican Party, which generally clamors loudest for arbitrary measures, and means by liberty the right to prevent anybody else doing what you do not happen yourself to like or approve, is no exception to the rule. It condemns, indeed, in very strong language, the attacks made upon the Government by the Bonapartist Press, but still thinks that they had better be left for trial at the bar of public opinion, and not officially punished or repressed. It declares, in opposition to the statements made by the *Gaulois*, that at the last Cabinet Council, presided over by M. Thiers, such a policy of non-interference was agreed to, but the declaration can scarcely be accepted as correct in presence of M. Jules Richard's letter of resignation. Other less Radical, and, therefore, more Liberal papers, usually steady supporters of the Government, blame it for measures of repression so opposed to what ought to be one of the strongest and most sacred principles of Republicanism. The method, too, of the repression makes it additionally offensive to lovers of freedom. M. Thiers relies upon the 'State of Siege' under which an obnoxious journal can be summarily suppressed by a stroke of Admirault's pen, and not a few politicians of all parties hold that the State of Siege has been continued too long. Even of those who do not yet wish to see it abolished, the majority look upon it as a weapon which it is all very well to keep leveled at the heads of the party of disorder, but which is too potent and unconstitutional to be actually used, except in cases of necessity far more urgent and important than that of keeping in order a too abusive or calumnious journal. It is for these reasons that one cannot help deprecating the too repressive policy of the Government. The best way to give the Bonapartists importance is to persecute them or to incur the suspicion of persecuting them. People will think that if they are worth persecuting they must be dangerous. Nor is it, seemingly, their journals only that are marked out for repression. M. About gave the other day an interesting sketch of a coming trial, of which the *procès-verbal* had been shown to him. In it the accused is declared to be an agent whose mission it was to scatter broadcast over the country Bonapartist *brochures*. The expenses of this mission are said to have so far amounted to £20,000, supplied by Chiselhurst. With this money 470,000 *brochures* in all have been printed, and as 99,000 were found in the office of the agent, 371,000 *brochures* have been actually put into circulation. Some were sold, some given away in all sorts of mysterious fashions, as if to impart an imposing air of mystery and elaborate plotting. In these days of cheap postage and parcel-delivery companies it would seem to be a common-place affair enough to distribute pamphlets, but the Bonapartist *brochures* were slipped under doorways, thrust into letter-boxes, left (as if accidentally) on shop-counters, intrusted to innocent shop-keepers temporarily, and then never called for, so that the recipient's curiosity at last getting too much for him he opens the parcel, and is astonished to find written inside, 'This is destined for you.' If he sells the contents, well; more are brought him [illegible] which this time he is probably expected to pay something. For this distribution the agent is expected to be shortly put on his trial and most moderate men will echo M. About's wish that the verdict will be an acquittal, though it would be better that the man should never be tried. He cannot well be given a sufficiently heavy sentence to deter others, and the circulation of Bonapartist tracts will continue more vigorously than ever, thanks to the public interest which will naturally be awakened by the trial. And even if the circulation could be stopped, is it really worth while to stop it? Could the enemy, after all, make a much more unprofitable use of the sinews of war—his funds?"

Lack of Restraint on San Francisco Youth.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco, Cal., have just presented their first report of their labors during the past two months. In it they say:

"The members of the Grand Jury, in common with their fellow-citizens, view with anxiety and alarm the rapid spread of recklessness and crime among the boys and young men of this city. If the youths of this city are reckless and criminal, what can be expected when age places them in the position of citizens? No well-wisher of the community can reflect on this fact without serious misgivings for the future. To such an extent has this evil grown, that the Grand Jury asks the authorities to meet it with a firm hand, and take such measures as their wisdom and their power as guardians of the city may dictate. In our opinion, one of the chief causes of the depravity, and one which influences the young mind more than any other, is the absolute freedom boys have to roam about the city at all hours during the evening and night, visiting places of amusement and haunts of vice, which, if properly comprehended by parents, should cause them to tremble for their sons. It is a notorious fact that boys of all ages visit, at all hours up to midnight, underground cellars, melodeons, dance-cellars, and other places where indecent amusements are carried on—which we believe to be one of the most fruitful sources of vice and corrupting influences over the boys, and we would suggest to the authorities giving licenses to those places, that no boy under the age of twenty should be permitted to visit or be present there, and that a strict prohibition should be enjoined that no girls under the age of eighteen should be employed in such places or be present at any entertainment. We would respectfully ask the Board of Supervisors for the passage of an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for boys or girls to be present or engaged in such places and at such entertainments; also making the proprietor liable for employing them or permitting them to be present; also authorizing and directing the police to arrest all boys and girls of the above ages who may be present by participating in such entertainment. While we thus invoke the aid of penalties and of the laws for the suppression of this so-called hoodlum element and its career of crime, we respectfully urge parents to put forth the firm hand of restraint, which is a solemn duty, and compel their children to employ their time in pursuits of industry and education. We respectfully suggest also to all guilds and trades to revive the system of apprenticeship, which, for selfish purposes, is almost extinct, under existing rules, and thereby direct from paths of idleness and crime thousands of these youths back to employment, which leads to honorable distinction."

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Judge Curtis' Case—The Principal Points to be Presented Against Him.

The Senate of this State will, on the 10th of this month, resume its consideration of the case of Judge Prindle, of Chenango County, and, as soon as that has been disposed of, will enter upon the trial of Judge George M. Curtis, of the Marine Court of this City, for mal and corrupt conduct in office. Judge Curtis was elected to the office he has disgraced in December, 1867—the term of office to expire in January, 1874.

The circumstances which led to his arraignment were unusual and peculiar, and remind one forcibly of the individual who dug a pit to entrap others and fell into it himself. While the investigations into the conduct of certain corrupt Judges were being made by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, aided by the Bar Association of this City, during the Winter and Spring last past, a difference of opinion in regard to what constitutes proper conduct in a judicial officer grew up between him and some of the Judges of his own Court. This difference was publicly manifested about April 3, when, in response to an article in one of the daily journals reflecting upon him, Judge Curtis wrote a letter charging the Chief Judge of his Court with being the instigator of that article, alleging corruption on his part and that of some of his brother Judges, and inclosing a copy of a letter from him to the Governor, demanding an investigation into the mode of dispensing justice from the Bench of the Marine Court. On April 6 Judge Shea requested the Bar Association to investigate the same, and the latter, having as soon as possible complied with this reasonable request, were shortly enabled to present charges of mal and corrupt conduct on the part of Judge Curtis, which, being submitted to the Governor, were by him transmitted to the Senate, before which body they will, as stated, soon be made the subject of particular inquiry.

The charges, as prepared from the evidence laid before the Committee of the Bar Association, and which have been indorsed by the Governor, are included under three heads, which may be briefly stated as follows:

First—That the said George M. Curtis, a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, did, on or about the 1st day of January 1870, make and enter into and thereafter continue a corrupt copartnership with A. Loris, Cushing, Thomas W. Pittman, George E. Gardiner and Morris Goodhart, attorneys and counselors at law, and subsequently continued the same, and a certain other corrupt copartnership, under the firm name of Pittman, Gardner & Goodhart, successors to the former-mentioned firm; that the said firms practiced in his said Court and before him; and that he shared in the fees and costs received by them in cases in his and other Courts, and that he corruptly referred causes pending in his Court to Thomas W. Pittman, one of his partners, and received portion of the fees drawn by said Pittman as such referee.

Second—That on or about Sept. 21, 1871, he granted a new trial to Elijah F. Clark, the defendant in the action of N. B. Beames against E. F. Clark, which had been tried in his Court, and the judgment which was rendered in favor of the plaintiff having been affirmed by the General Term on appeal. And in order that the position of his friend, the defendant, should not again be imperiled by the judgment of an impartial tribunal, he ordered the new trial to be had before himself, and denied the application of the plaintiff for a jury.

As it did not appear by the motion papers that the defendant had any legal right whatever to a new trial, or that any sufficient grounds, legal or otherwise, existed for making said order, or for denying a jury trial to the plaintiff, it was justly assumed that the said Curtis made the said orders contrary to law, with a willful and corrupt intent to favor said defendant, to the great injury and loss of the plaintiff and to the great scandal and reproach of the said Court and of the justice of the State.

Third—That the said Curtis was guilty of grossly-improper conduct and scandalous and indecent language upon the Bench of such a character as to degrade the judicial office in the public esteem, and to impair the respect and confidence of suitors, of the Bar, and of the people generally, in the impartiality, purity and trustworthiness of the Court. Several instances of this character are quoted in the charges, only one of which will be repeated here. On one occasion, while addressing a jury, he referred to negro witnesses thus: "Although the power of voting has been conferred on negroes, yet I do not believe that any power can make men out of monkeys."

Four additional charges have been added since the presentation of the foregoing, and a motion will be made at the opening of the trial for permission to make them a part of the bill against him. They include specifications of indecent language and behavior on the Bench, as well as intoxication. On one occasion he adjourned a case for a recess of fifteen minutes, and after keeping the jury, counsel and witnesses waiting for an hour and a half, he returned in a state of drunken imbecility. On several other occasions since the investigation was begun, he has spoken, on the Bench, of his Associate Justices as constituting a reference ring, and as conspirators, and has referred to the Chief-Justice of his Court as the head of that ring. These things are all matters of absolute, indisputable proof which has been already taken before the Bar Association Committee, and the trial before the Senate will be but a repetition thereof, on a grander scale, it is true, and with all the adjuncts of power and authority to give force and consequence to its decision. And it is not too much to say that the action of that body in this case is looked forward to with as much interest and solicitude by the Bar and the public as was that of Judge Barnard; for though the actions tried in the Marine Court involve smaller pecuniary considerations than those brought in the Supreme Court, they are of equal importance to the litigants therein, and the same principles of law and equity which govern the administration of justice where millions are at stake, apply with equal force to suits in which only hundreds are involved. It is not a question of dollars and cents, but simply whether a man shall have his rights determined according to the law or according to the wishes of its minister. That the proofs to be submitted to the Senate will fully sustain the charges preferred, there can be no doubt. Those who will testify thereto are men of good repute in their profession and in social life, men who grieve at the necessity which compels them to reveal the foul dishonor which has been for years eating like a canker into the whole body-legal, and has spread even to the lay community.

The accused has expressed himself as anxious only for a "yard-arm and yard-arm" fight with his opponents, as he styles his brother Judges, whom he charges with being the instigators of the charges against him, and avers that the trial will result in their punishment instead of his. He presented what may be called a "general denial" as to everything, and asserted that he would waive all technicalities. But as such a waiver would leave him without the shadow of a defense, it is not likely that his counsel will coincide with this proposition should he hold to it; and it is said that the very first act of the defense will be to raise the technical objection that the Senate has no jurisdiction of his case, because the Marine Court is not a Court of record within the meaning of the statute. The answer to this will probably be that this Court was expressly constituted a Court of record, having a Clerk and a seal, by the act of 1819, and though about 1849 the Legislature deprived it of its seal in consequence of the naturalization frauds committed therein, it did not take from it the other characteristics of such a Court, and, further, at a subsequent date the seal was restored by a special act.

The counsel of the Bar Association are Martin L. Townsend, J. A. Beall, F. B. Olney and Chas. Price. Those who appear for Judge Curtis are understood to be Henry Smith, of Albany, Ex-Judge Cochran, of Westchester County, Chas. P. Crosby and H. C. Dennison.

The Liberal Republican Dummy.

From the Boston Traveller.

A short time since, at a watering-place, a lay-figure was made with old clothes and one of the Greeley hats, and so well made that it was expected every moment to arise and make a pleasant speech. A party of ladies and gentlemen danced an agricultural figure about the effigy, but were called away in the middle of the [illegible] by some music outside the hotel. A young gentleman took immediately the place of the figure, and arranged the hat in front of his own face. On the return of the party the dance was renewed, and then introductions ensued. The fright of one party when the figure came to life and stalked up to a lady, and asked her hand for the next waltz, can hardly be described.

POLITICAL.

Another Michigan Democrat Out for Grant.

What Would be the Consequences of Democratic Success.

Where Some of Tammany's Stolen Funds Went.

Movements of New-York City Republican Organizations.

A Sunday Open Question Not Yet Decided by Baptists.

Soldiers and Sailors' Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the Eighteenth Assembly District, last evening, at No. 407 Fourth-avenue, Col. M. Kerman presiding, a Grant and Wilson Club was organized, and the following Executive Committee appointed: Gen. Dennis F. Burke, A. M. C. Smith, Joseph O'Carroll, Col. M. Kerman, Joseph Higgins, Wm. O. McQuade, Jas. E. Cosgrove, Dr. Hewitt, H. A. Beany, Benj. Glanson, Philip Higgins, Fred. A. Mann, Hugh Hastings, James Trimble.

The following delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg were appointed: Gen. Dennis F. Burke, Col. M. Kerman, Capt. Samuel W. Swayne, Dr. Hewitt, Joseph Higgins, Hugh Hastings, A. M. C. Smith, James B. Cosgrove, Capt. Joseph O'Carroll, Capt. W. O. McQuade, Treadwell Seaman, Paymaster M. W. Burke, James Trimble, Hugh Coleman, Michael Roche.

Mr. Earl Van Riper and others addressed the meeting before the adjournment.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Kromm's Hall, in Thirty-third-street, Dr. R. S. Newton in the chair. The following resolution was proposed by Dr. Stewart, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, do hereby congratulate our fellow-Republicans of the Green Mountain State for their handsome verdict against the most disgraceful frauds in history, which was attempted to be perpetrated upon them by the cohorts of Greeley.

After a stirring address from Mr. J. Scumber, the meeting adjourned.

Greeley Reformers.

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations held a meeting at the Germania Mannerchor Hall, last night, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presiding. The Executive Committee, through Mr. Glassbrenner, its Chairman, submitted a report of the proceedings of that Committee. The report had reference to measures to be adopted in securing a representation in the appointment of inspectors and election and registration supervisors for the Presidential election.

A resolution of the Executive Committee calling upon the Chairman to appoint a committee of five to confer with similar committees of the other municipal reform organizations, was also adopted. In addition, a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed by the Chair to revise and publish a document in reference to municipal reform and national affairs, an outline of which was furnished by the Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Hon. Samuel D. Clay, of Grand Rapids.

Hon. Samuel D. Clay, of Grand Rapids, the able lawyer, heretofore a Democrat, and one of the most effective stump-speakers in Western Michigan, has published a letter renouncing and denouncing the Greeley Democracy. He says: "It is a dangerous coalition. The all-wise Author of the Universe has utterly ignored the old men of the South and the old men of the North. I am, and always a War Democrat, and will not be a party to such a combination." The letter concludes as follows: "If the present cry for reform means, as I believe it does, simply to place the control of the Government in the hands of a few great politicians, I cannot support it. I can shake hands across the bloody chasm, means to reward equally the rebel and Union soldiers, and to honor alike the rebel and Union dead, I will not do it."

What Would be the Consequences?

In an article called forth by Senator Carpenter's recent forcible letter, published in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle says: "Mr. Carpenter's criticism is just and is well applied. Mr. Greeley has never disowned his secession friends. He has not yet done it now, neither does the Tribune for him, and we believe that the state not do it in the face of his Southern supporters in this campaign. Jerry Black tells us distinctly why much Democrats so he supports Greeley for President; to do the ex-rebel military chieftain, Kentucky and the other Southern States tell why they support him, and they leave no room for doubt that it is because of what they expect to gain for the 'lost cause' of States rights and secession. It is right, then, for us to speculate seriously upon what may be the consequences of the election of Mr. Greeley before they decide to cast their votes for him."

Not of that Crowd.

A member of the Connecticut Greeleyites' State Committee, recently wrote a letter to Jesse Leach, Esq., of Middle Haddam, rejoicing in the report that he favored the election of Greeley, and assuring him that 5,000 Republicans in the State are with him today. Mr. Clark wrote forthwith: "I beg leave to say that if his 5,000 Greeley Republicans in Connecticut are like me, they are of the right sort, for I shall vote for Grant and Wilson. I know of a number of Democrats in Chatham that they shall not vote for Greeley, and I have yet to hear of one Republican that will vote for him."

Where Some of Tammany's Stolen Funds Went—$20,000 in Indiana.

The Indianapolis Journal has charged that the Tammany Ring in 1868 sent not less than $20,000 into Indiana to aid in the election of Hendricks as Governor of that State, and it now offers in evidence the following letter from a well-known Cincinnati Democrat, withholding, for personal reasons, the name of the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I respond to your inquiries of the 23d inst.: the Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee complained to me in September, 1868, that while Tammany had sent but $7,000 to carry the October election of that year in this State, it had sent $20,000 to Indiana to elect Mr. Hendricks Governor. A movement to raise $25,000 for Mr. Hendricks in Kentucky was started in 1868, at Louisville, by an Ex-Confederate General. On learning that the Democrats of my native town, Lexington, were to be assessed for a part of this sum, I went over and stopped the collection by showing conclusively that Mr. Hendricks and his gang had betrayed both personal and political confidence, and were therefore unworthy of party support. Mr. Hendricks betrayed both confidences. Mr. Hancock's friends in Northern States can get from either of those gentlemen a contradiction of my asserting. I will give $1,000 to the church of which Mr. Hendricks is a member in Indianapolis, if I am not correct in the foregoing. I am a Democrat, and wish the Democracy of Indiana all success, but when Mr. Hendricks denies the assertions of my letter, I shall be willing to lay before an ex-Confederate friend of his the facts in my possession, which I would rather have withheld for a time, if he will let me alone. Very respectfully,

G. W. WOOLLEY.

West Virginia Conceded as a Doubtful.

The Charleston (West Virginia) Courier, a Democratic journal, makes an admission, since the election in that State, which will prove very palatable to the Greeley confederates. It says: "The fact may as well be recognized at the start that West Virginia is not absolutely certain for Greeley. A much greater demoralization than any body anticipated has been produced by the recent election. This must be remedied in some way, so that a united Democratic front may be presented upon common ground to the coming election. There certainly should be no thought on the part of West Virginia Democrats of making the late division perpetual. If they expect to give their State to Greeley and Brown they should determine to work and vote in that direction, without reference to recent disasters."

What of the Germans?

The Twelfth Ward of St. Louis contains many German citizens, and on the evening of Aug. 29 Senator Carl Schurz was brought to address them on the political issues of the day. Western papers say that the hall was pretty fully filled by invited "friends of the Greeley movement." Schurz, they say, "spoke for nearly an hour, and was interrupted by his hearers with loud cries of 'Speak! English!' And this German Senator, in a German ward, had to make a few sentences in English instead of delivering the German speech he announced. Not a single German had appeared. Nine-tenths of those present were of Irish nationality.

Grant Meeting at the Soldiers' Home.

The Republicans at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, held a meeting Tuesday night to organize a Grant Club. Capt. W. H. Lough was appointed Chairman and Patrick Tierney Secretary. Speeches were made by D. B. Corwin and Capt. E. M. Wood in English, and by Capt. J. H. L. Frank and Jacob Renner in German. After these speeches were delivered an earnest call was made upon Chaplain Earnshaw, who, in response, made an eloquent address occupying about one hour. The Dayton Journal says: "The old veterans loudly applauded all the speakers as they presented points which were made in favor of Grant and Wilson and in opposition to Greeley and Brown. The meeting was splendid one in every respect, and afforded the most gratifying evidence of the lively patriotism which inspired the veterans. Four hundred names had been secured to the Constitution of the Grant Club, and its enrollment of members was not complete. The feeling among the veterans was most enthusiastic, and indications point the voting in October will be in the same direction in which it was in the memorable year of 1864."

Hon. Roscoe Conkling is to speak at Ryack, N. Y., Sept. 12, instant, on the issues of the day. A number of mercantile gentlemen of this City have resolved to attend the meeting. A committee composed of Messrs. James Davis, Oliver Ormsby Stone and Henry P. Leask, was selected last night to arrange for a grand excursion from this point and other places up the Hudson River, to Ryack. The river-boat Sleepy Hollow will take excursionists from New-York, and the Mary Powell will bring them to Ryack from the up-river counties. The presence of at least 3,000 persons from this City is expected at the meeting.

Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee's rooms were unusually active yesterday, and much business was transacted. Among the visitors were J. J. Yeame, Neash Carolina; Hon. Morris Winslow, Waterbury, N. Y.; Geo. Chandler, Maryland; Hon. D. Tarbell and Hon. A. Warner, Chairman, Mississippi; L. Cass Carpenter, Columbia, S. C.; A. D. Watt, Washington County, New-York; Charles De Boyois, Hockland County, New-York; Dr. T. A. Emmons, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Wood, Newtown, Long Island.

California Congressmen.

Both parties in California have now completed their nominations for members of Congress. The names of the candidates are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Charles Clayton.	William A. Piper.
2.	H. Frank Page.	Pascual Coggins.
3.	John M. Coghlan.	J. K. Luttrell.
4.	Sherman O. Houghton.	E. J. C. Kewen.

Washington County Nominations.

The Republicans of Washington County have held their Convention in Argyle, and made the following nominations: Leonard Fletcher, of Cambridge, for Special Surrogate; Thomas R. Lowrie, of Jackson, and David Hall, of Argyle, for Overseers of the Poor, and O. L. Steele, of Dresden, for Justice of Sessions. Dr. C. G. Paris presided over the Convention, and delegates were chosen to the Congressional Convention favorable to the nomination of J. S. Smart.

The Franking Privilege and the Greeleyites.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes as follows: The Liberal-Republican-Democratic Party is doing heavy work in the interests of reform, as will be seen by the following partial exhibit of the number of Greeley documents folded in the Senate folding-room, and under the counterfeit franks of Liberal Senators and members of Congress sent broadcast over the country, burdening the mails and tending to create a deficit in the postal revenues, for which, if it occurs, he charged upon the Administration:

42,000 copies of "Reform Measure and Platform."
40,000 copies Fenton's speech.
9,000 copies Sumner's speech.
19,000 copies Sumner's letter.
4,000 copies Sumner's letter to Bisbee.
66,000 copies New-York Tribune.
5,000 copies "Neglect of People's Business."
10,000 copies "Reconciliation."

These figures are reliable and show an aggregate of 197,000 documents known to have been folded, franked and mailed at the expense of the people. This, it must be borne in mind, is but a small portion of the documents actually sent out from Bere by Fenton's corrupt committee. These are those only which have been folded in the Senate folding-room by sinecures of the Government. If any further evidence is wanted of the prostitution of the civil service to the cause of the "Liberal" Party, it may be found in the practice of forging the frauds of Republican Senators by men whom Fenton continues to be paid from the United States Treasury to do the work of the Government.

Organization of the Massachusetts Republican Committee.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee, elected by the recent Convention, has organized by the choice of the following officers: President, George S. Loring, Salem; Secretary, George S. Merrill, Lawrence; Treasurer, A. B. Stebbins, Boston; Executive Committee, H. H. Rice, James S. Lewis, John S. Sanford, Charles Nelson, Samuel C. Lawrence, Wm. A. Simmons, E. Tinker, E. A. Hobart, A. J. Wright, Frank M. Ames, and the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nominations in Cayuga.

The Republicans of Cayuga County have made the following nominations: For Treasurer, Horace T. Cook; Superintendent of the Poor, Morris M. Olmsted; District Attorney, Seymour E. Payne; Coroners, Robert Hume and Wm. Cox; Special County Judge, Wm. B. Mills; Justice of the Sessions, Alexis W. Brooks. Of them the Auburn Advertiser thus speaks: "All these nominees, besides possessing the performance requirements of honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, are specially adapted to the duties to be performed by them, and are faithful, earnest, and deserving Republicans."

Assembly Nominations.

The following nominations for the Assembly have been made by the Republicans in the counties and districts named:

Cayuga County.—First District, Horace V. Howland; Second District, Elijah E. Brown.

Chautauqua County.—First District, Francis B. Stewart; Second District, John D. Hillen.

Delaware County.—First District, William Lewis, Jr.

Herkimer County.—Eleazer C. Rice.

Jefferson County.—First District, Elam Parsons.

Oneida County.—Second District, Henry J. Coggeshall; Fourth District, Daniel Walker.

Oswego County.—Third District, J. Lyman Buckley.

Queens County.—First District, James L. Baxter.

St. Lawrence County.—First District, Darius A. Moore; Second District, Dolphus S. Lynde; Third District, Parker W. Rose.

Everybody Knows Who Pike Is.

The Tribune published Albert Pike's letter, the other day, asserting that he met Senator Wilson at the National Council of the Know-nothing Party, in Philadelphia, in 1855, and said editorially: "No intelligent citizen of any part of the United States needs to be told who Albert Pike is, and no one doubts his absolute veracity." The Tribune gave that interesting bit of information some time ago. The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle reproduces it from the Tribune of March 27, 1872, and says it reads thus: "The Albert Pike who led the Aboriginal Corps of Tomahawkers and Scalpers at the battle of Pea Ridge, formerly kept school in Fair Haven, Mass., where he was indicted for playing the part of Squeers and cruelly beating and starving a boy in his family. He escaped through some loopholes of the law and emigrated to the West, where the violence of his nature has been admirably enhanced. As his name indicates, he is a Terrible Pike, and has fought duels enough to qualify him to be a leader of savages. We suppose that upon the recent occasion he got himself up in good style, war-paint, nose-ring and all. The Pike is also a poet, and wrote 'Hymns to the Gods' in Blackwood; but he has left Jupiter, Juno and the rest, and betaken himself to the culture of the Great Spirit, or rather—of Two Great Spirits—whisky being the second. Ed mudd for Pike!"

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Bedford (Penn.) Inquirer promises that Bedford County shall give 200 Republican majority in October. We trust the active and vigilant Republicans of the county will make its promise good.... The Greeley "Reform" Convention in the Third Congressional District of California was presided over by an Ex-Postmaster, who was removed because it was found impossible to collect from him some $2,129 due the Government. So they go.... The Indianapolis Journal says that Hon. M. C. Kerr came to Hon. Dan. Voorhees's Ring, in Indiana, last Monday, and announced that Kentucky will be defeated notwithstanding Tammany's renewed effort to aid him.... The New-Jersey Prohibitionists are to meet in Trenton on the 11th inst., to nominate an electoral ticket.... Geo. L. Beck, or is the Confederate candidate for Congress in the Third District of Minnesota.

The Syracuse Nominations.

The Syracuse nominations were a subject of much discussion in political circles and at the various political head-quarters yesterday. The fact could not be concealed that a large number of Democrats were dissatisfied with the selection made.

Some Democrats alleged that the "Administration party" had bought up the Conventions, and had so secured the nomination of the ticket which was sure to be beaten. Much disappointment was shown by many warm adherents of the Liberal Democratic cause that Sandford E. Church was not the candidate selected. Tammany Grand Sachem Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was at the Sherman House head-quarters yesterday, and expressed himself as well pleased with the action of the Convention. He said he felt sure that the ticket nominated will win. The Liberal Republicans are not well pleased, the chief fault being attributed somewhat to their absence from the Convention. It is said, however, that they will, however, vote the ticket, though they are not enthusiastic in its support. At the head-quarters of the Republican State Committee, located in the Central House at Syracuse, last evening, there was a feeling of jubilation and congratulation. Gen. Pratt, President of the Convention, and Senator Conkling, were there, and expressed themselves well pleased with the nominations. It was believed that Dry and Hofman would be elected by a decided majority, and that the ticket would be carried in political parlance "from end to end."

Republican Rally in the Tenth District.

Under the auspices of the Tenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club, a mass-meeting was held at Cooper's Hall, in Arsque, A., last evening. At an early hour the hall was comfortably filled, and when the meeting was fairly in motion every available space was taken up. Capt. John Lales was called to the chair, and Mr. F. D. Ludlum elected Secretary. Mr. T. D. Adams was first introduced, and in lucid and precise language reviewed the results of Grant's Administration, the trivial character of the issues raised by his enemies, and the frivolous charges brought against him by the latter. The speaker kept the floor for over an hour, and his address was received with considerable enthusiasm. Hon. Geo. Hoole, Mr. Jas. Duncan, and others followed, the meeting being in every respect successful.

Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Lodge.—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Sixteenth Ward and Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson League, was held last evening at the School's house, No. 208 Eighth-avenue. This organization, which is chiefly composed of Irishmen, though but a short time in existence, is fast acquiring a name and a wide-spread popularity in the district. Several new members came forward to have their names enrolled as members of the Club, and since the last meeting the tide of public opinion had turned so much in favor of Grant and Wilson in the Sixteenth Ward, that the Association has nearly doubled its original strength.

Among the speakers were Mr. Patrick O'Connell, Chairman; Mr. Thos. H. Davis, Mr. Michael F. Martinez, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Daniel F. Merritt. Mr. McCabe was elected Vice-President, and Mr. Denis Sheerin, Corresponding Secretary. Resolutions were passed pledging the energies of the Club to give the ticket headed by Grant and Wilson as the expression of their choice, and also expressing their unqualified approval of the independent course of Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Ulysses F. Wyatt, Hon. Benjamin Wood, and other Democratic Congressmen. Other matters of local interest having been discussed, three rousing Irish cheers were given for Gen. Grant, John A. Dix, Mr. James O'Brien and the NEW-YORK TIMES, after which the meeting adjourned.

Westchester Politics.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized at Croton Falls, with the following officers: Odle Close, President; J. W. Keeler, Vice-President; George A. Scofield, Corresponding Secretary; James E. Ostrander, Recording Secretary; N. L. Purdy, Treasurer. The Club numbers about 75.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has also been organized at Katonah, with the following officers: Hon. W. H. Robertson, President; R. Travis, James W. Anderson, L. Travis, and M. B. Silkman, Vice-Presidents; Dr. J. T. Olmsted, Corresponding Secretary; E. Hayt, Corresponding Secretary; Albert Hoyt, Treasurer; also an Executive Committee, consisting of D. M. Miller, Chas. E. Wickmore and M. S. Beardsley.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of Mount Vernon held a successful meeting in front of their head-quarters at Mount Vernon, on Thursday evening, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a large concourse of Republican citizens.

Local Notes.

The Grant and Wilson Club, of Red Bank, N. J., raised a beautiful banner on Front-street yesterday.

A vote, taken among the employes of the American News Company yesterday, resulted as follows: Greeley, 38; Grant, 84.

A call for a Temperance State Convention to be held at Trenton, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of selecting an electoral ticket, has been issued.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District met last evening at No. 199 East Broadway, Mr. Thomas R. Grogan, President, in the chair. Several new members were enrolled.

The soldiers and sailors of Kings County will meet in their respective wards and districts before the 14th inst. and take such action as will insure the attendance at the Pittsburg Convention of representatives from each district.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 100 East Broadway, Mr. Charles Lebeck in the chair. Several new members were admitted and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Solomon Spitzer and others.

A Meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards was held at No. 169 Christopher-street last evening. Chas. Lanour, President, in the chair. A committee of five was appointed to organize branch clubs.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Grant Club met last evening, at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, and were addressed by several of the speakers on the political issues of the day. A number of new members signed the roll.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Seventh Assembly District met last night at No. 115 Greenwich-avenue, William Morten presiding. Resolutions indorsing the national and State tickets and so honor the memory of Vermont were adopted. Charles Wirth was elected delegate to the German Central Committee.

The Grant and Wilson Club, of Westfield, N. J., will raise a banner and flag on Monday evening next. Hon. John Davidson, J. Scayer Pope, Hon. E. Delafield Smith and other speakers will address the meeting. Delegations from Plainfield, Elizabeth, Railway, Crawford, New-Market, Summerville and Kenilworth will attend, and a large demonstration is expected.

Forty-six names were added to the roll of the Eleventh District Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club at the first regular meeting of that organization last evening, at the Eleventh District Assembly Rooms, Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The leading officers of the Association are: President, A. T. Putter; Secretary, Jos. Hurson; Treasurer, F. E. Farnham.

The meeting last evening of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association brought out a full attendance of members, the rooms of the Association in Bleecker Building being filled to overflowing. The admission of new members resulted in the addition of 137 and the proposition of about sixty more, after which the same was changed to speech-making by the members.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Liberal Republican Association met last evening at the Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Greeley and Brown Clubs in the districts relative to their arrangements for attending the ratification meeting in Union-square. Addresses were afterward delivered by Col. Harvey, of Florida, and James Scovel, of New-Jersey.

The First Ward Republican Club of Long Island City, organized as a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club last evening, electing Jacob Beckwell President; Wm. M. Hatch, Vice-President; J. Robert Lewis, Treasurer; J. Harvey Smedley, Secretary; Rice Stoneman, Henry A. Amable and others addressed the meeting. Arrangements were made for the display of a banner at an early day, and the Club adjourned, with hearty cheers for the candidates.

Editorial Notes.

The Republicans of Astoria organized a Grant and Wilson Club on Thursday evening.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized at Alpha, Bergen County, N. J., with Moses J. Taylor, Esq., A. President, And Charles Marshall, Esq., as Treasurer.

E. Joy Morris was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of Pennsylvania, in place of Furman Sheppard, declined. He is also a scrubbed candidate.

Frederick G. Bromberg, scrubbed Republican and Chairman of the Alabama delegation at Cincinnati, was nominated for Congress, E. H. H. Dawson, of Dallas, for Elector, and J. W. Cooke, of Wilcox, for alternate, at Mobile, Saturday, by the combined Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions.

MAINE.

Vigorous Progress of the Republican Campaign.

Secretary Robeson Bagges of Trumbull's Inventions and Gatlings—The Liquor Influence Against Perham—Prospects in the Two Districts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 6.—Another excellent meeting was held here to-night. Norumbega Hall was well filled to hear a most eloquent and entertaining speech from Secretary Robeson. The finished orator of the Secretary, and his able discussion of the coalition movement and the surprise behind it, were received with rapturous applause by the large audience present. Mr. Robeson also paid the Republicans of Maine a visit yesterday, for he did not leave Washington until late in the afternoon, and made a vigorous speech at the Republican Convention held in Portland last night. He entertained Mr. Trumbull's gatlings the last, which he had secured to pursue the charge. The Freedmen's name was received with wild enthusiasm, and at one point the audience rose en masse and gave three cheers. Secretary Robeson showed that the payment of the Secret claims was recommended in writing by Horace Greeley himself, and closed by saying Trumbull for his own shortcomings. He closes the campaign in Dover, in Piscataquis County, to-morrow night.

It is an undeniable fact that the liquor question is being used with considerable effect to reduce the vote of Gov. Perham. Especially is this the case in the cities of Bangor and Portland. In the latter city the restrictive law has been enforced so vigorously that much prejudice has been excited against it, and the fact that a man cannot have a glass of ale with a dish of oysters, has set nearly every hotel and restaurant keeper against Perham, without regard to politics. Cities and towns have changed their views within the past year, and this, because of the national issues involved, but it will be the effect of this, if the Republican vote in Portland is not larger than last year. So, in Bangor, Perham's name will be cut by the opponents of the stringent Liquor law, and the vote for member of Congress will be a true test of the Republican strength.

The desperate onset against Eugene Hale, in the Fifth District, still continues. The district is literally plowed over with speakers and hacktings. The coalition is using every means, fair and unfair, to beat him. Speakers, money and spurious ballots are freely used by Pike and his friends. Some of Hale's friends are hardly so confident of an overwhelming majority for him as they were last week; but I find no Republican who is not confident of his election. The majorities in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts will be considerably larger than the majorities last year. The Second District will go beyond 4,000 in all probability. Its people are the most thoroughly awakened of any in the state, and the coalitions have made no serious effort in it. Blaine's majority will be increased rather than decreased, while Pike's is likely to be nearly double that of 1870. The Fourth is the gauge of Grant's strength in Maine. I have had most careful investigation and the results of the last week may be quite complete.

The bright prospect which the situation has wrought out for Republican success, is maintained in all quarters, while it seems to be even improved. The canvass shows that not more than two counties are likely to elect Democratic Senators, viz., Knox and Androscoggin.

Republican Meeting in Rockland Gen. Butler Replies to Some of Sumner's Arguments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—Gen. Butler addressed a meeting here to-night in Tenor and Farwell Hall. There were at least 3,000 in the hall, and over 4,000 unable to gain admittance. Gen. Butler referred to Mr. Sumner's declaration, in his Faneuil Hall speech in regard to his new objections to President Grant, that "victory over fellow-citizens should be known only in the rights it secures. It should not be inscribed on a federal roll of honor, it should not be placed on the national capitol, &c., &c., and said the same objections apply to Gen. Washington, and we should have to tear Bunker Hill Monument and take the names from our regimental colors placed in the Capitol at State-house. He spoke for nearly an hour in the interest of the campaign, and was very enthusiastically received. This district is sure for Grant by a large majority.

Speaker Blaine Among His Friends and Neighbors—An Able and Convincing Address.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—Speaker Blaine addressed his neighbors and constituents in this city this evening on the issues of the present campaign. The hall in which he spoke, the largest in the city, is one of the largest in the State, and was completely filled with an audience notable for its intelligence, which included many ladies and many of the foremost Republicans in this neighborhood. The Mayor of the city, Hon. J. J. Ellwell, presided, and introduced Mr. Blaine with a few words of the highest compliment. Referring to the large number of eminent Republican leaders who have been on the stump in the State during this campaign, he said Mr. Blaine was the peer of the ablest of them all, and, he added, he fills the third office of the nation in rank and the second in influence with unsurpassed ability. We have long honored him and he yet, and I trust that on Monday he will receive new and satisfactory proof that our confidence in him is undiminished. These expressions the audience indorsed by enthusiastic applause. Mr. Blaine made one of the best speeches of the campaign. It was dignified and able; it was an argument searching, clear and convincing. He spoke first of the careful manner in which the makers of the Constitution had framed it; how they had purposely made it difficult to amend, and then noted the different amendments which had been adopted—those of the bill of rights suggested by Jefferson and those of our day, greater than all, pointing out the great formalities and care exercised before their adoption. Here passing to a discussion of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, in which he said the results of the war are gathered up and secured, he first explained their scope, and then alluded to the conduct of the Government in enforcing them, on which the opposition base their strongest arguments. He defended the Ku-klux law, showed its necessity, noted the terrible condition of affairs in the South before it, and the comparatively tranquil state of things there now, and then approached a discussion of Greeley politically, by reading his enthusiastic and apparently honest support of the law and its thorough enforcement but a short time ago. He arraigned Greeley first for having pandered to the Southern sentiment of local self-government, by, after asserting in the legislation of the Fourteenth Amendment, adding out all that he might catch the bubble of a Presidential nomination, and next for promising to do what is unconstitutional in pledging not to interfere by veto with the legislation on the subject. He exposed his financial humbugs and ridiculed his specie payment plan, showing that the results of its adoption of resuming specie payment by resumine would be to place the control of gold into the hands of Wall-street speculators, and precipitate financial confusion and ruin on the people. Mr. Blaine made an able argument against the local self-government fallacy, and in the amusing views of Greeley, showing in the former the momentaneous of our defending the rights of an American citizen abroad, on the most shadowy claims ready to doubt all the nations combined, and yet expressing or declaring that we have no power to defend the humblest citizen in the South, because, forsooth, it is interfering with local self-government. The speaker closed with an appeal to the electors in Maine to give an old-fashioned majority for the cause, as it would save us other States. When he ended, three of the most genuine cheers were given for him as the great crowd.

CONNECTICUT.

A Scrubbed and Democratic Rivals in Stonington—Greeleyites Scarce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 6.—The call issued by the scrubbed Republicans and Democrats of this town, for a caucus today, to appoint delegates to the "Rolly Vardon" Electoral Convention, at Hartford, was responded to by only twelve persons, nearly all of whom were office-seekers, expectants, Greeleyites Democrats, since the Vermont election, are dwindling away like a snow-bank before a Summer's sun.

THE AMALGAMATION AT SYRACUSE.

Dissatisfaction with the Ticket—Way is to Work—The Country Democracy Getting Their Eyes Open.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—In spite of the manufactured enthusiasm of the amalgamation love-feast, last evening, the ticket placed in the field yesterday by the Democratic and Greeley coalition is by no means satisfactory to a large share of the delegates, and their confidence in its success grows weaker the more they reflect upon the difficulties that beset it. It is a well-known fact that a very numerous and organized body of voters, comprising men of both parties, cannot and will not vote for the head of the ticket under any circumstances. They may be actuated by a foolish prejudice or reason, such as caught not in and place in our politics, but the fact stands nevertheless, and in estimating the chances of Mr. Kernan's election, his friends cannot ignore it. It is then needless to say that the Anti-Greeley votes will make a difference as great as any possible, and, much, too, more, the votes to Mr. Kernan's personal, and it is only the very sanguine among the amalgamationists who claim that Mr. Kernan will be less than one thousand behind Mr. Greeley. Nor is it the only difficulty in the way of the success of the amalgamation, as the subject of the religious tests of the candidate has been freely canvassed among the delegates of the Convention that put him in nomination, and as to some, whether rightly or wrongly, have had little weight in the present canvass, it may be a matter of interest to state that Mr. Kernan is what is known in Europe as an Ultramontane Catholic. Like Charles O'Conor, to whom his admirers are fond of comparing him, he believes in the infallibility of the Pope, and takes extreme ground in favor of maintaining him in his temporal power, or rather of restoring to him that of which he believes him to have been wrongfully deprived. In a word, he is known in Utica, where he resides, and where he is universally respected as a man and a citizen, to be a rigid Catholic of the straightest sect. It was stated by a delegate to the Convention, with what truth I know not, that if Mr. Kernan were elected, he would be the first Roman Catholic who had ever attained the office of Governor in any State of the Union outside of Louisiana. If this be so, it is, of course, purely a matter of accident.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS ON THE SITUATION.

Many things occurred during the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, indicating very plainly what could also be gathered from private conversations with the delegates, that the rank and file of the rural Democracy is by no means satisfied with the awkward position in which their leaders and the trading politicians of the party have placed them. During the sermonizing discussion yesterday on the share of the State tickets that should be awarded to the Scrubbed Republicans, Mr. Faulkner, who acted as temporary Chairman, and who was, if not the oldest, certainly the most caught, and "square-faced" man in the Convention, said, in speaking of the proposition to give the Greeleyites two names on the ticket, that there was no use in disguising the fact that the great mass of Democrats in the country were not satisfied with the present condition of things. They might so-called as a body, perhaps, in what had already been done in the way of amalgamating the Democrats with the Greeleyites, but they were ill at ease, and it would not do to take any action that would be likely to increase their dissatisfaction. For one he would not feel like going before the Democracy of his district and ask them to vote for two Republicans on the State ticket after having already asked them to vote for a Presidential ticket composed wholly of Republicans. Notwithstanding Mr. Faulkner's warning, a majority of the Convention, for the sake of gratifying Sam. Cox, consented to let two Republicans go on the ticket.

Much unmistakable and palpable thing connected with the whole amalgamating ceremonies at Syracuse was the total lack of sympathy or cordiality not between the two Conventions. They met in separate halls, each adhered to its own name, a separate State Committee was appointed for each, and everything tended to show the anxiety of the Greeleyites that their present temporary union is merely an unprincipled political trade for the purpose of securing the spoils of office which neither party saw any other mode of grasping. It, as they pretend, they are actuated by principle, and can agree to adopt a common platform of political faith, as they claim to have done at Baltimore and Cincinnati, why should they continue to exist as two parties, with different names and separate organizations? Why wrangle for Laron and Hofman, instead of petty names on the State ticket, when they have all fraternized together, actuated by the same political principles and seeking the same ends? The truth is, the whole thing is a false pretense and a sham, and the honest, sober, disinterested people of both parties are beginning to see it, and to repudiate it. It is nothing more nor less than an infamous piece of political scaffolding, through which a set of office-seekers and party hacks hope to attain place and power, by deceiving and marking tools of honest men who know not what they do. The hollowness, dishonesty and trend of the unnatural combination was patent enough indeed from the start, but the proceedings of the two Conventions that have met here this week make it so clear that "he who runs may read."

THE OUTLOOK.

Gloomy Forebodings—Indiana and Pennsylvania for Grant—Maine will Give 12,000 Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Letters and dispatches received here from different parts of the country since the Vermont election, bring the intelligence that the Greeley movement is rapidly declining, and that a general stampede is inevitable before November. The most cheering accounts of the canvass in Indiana and Pennsylvania are reported almost daily, and there is no doubt expressed here that we shall carry them by good majorities.

Gov. Washburne, of Wisconsin, who arrived in town this morning from Maine, is confident that we shall carry that State by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

VERMONT.

Returns from 204 Towns—Steady Republican Gains.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 6.—Returns from 202 towns give Converse 38,294, Gardner 14,666. The Republican majority in 202 towns is 23,618. The Republican majority in the entire State will probably be from 25,000 to 28,000. There are thirty-nine towns yet to be heard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large Republican Meeting in Allentown—Celebrating the Vermont Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 6.—The Republicans of Allentown are celebrating the great victory in Vermont to-night, by a large and brilliant torch-light procession, accompanied with fire-works. Easily the largest meetings ever held here is now being addressed on Centre-square by Hons. W. W. Ketcham and A. W. Mesmary. Lehigh promises to do better.

ARKANSAS.

Trouble Among the Fishbaks—Disgust of the Old-Time Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—The Greeleyites have three State Central Committees—one representing the Democracy, one the Liberals, and the other the Brooks and Rice Party. In order to conciliate these elements, three members from each Committee were selected, who were to constitute a Campaign Committee. Of this last, Senator Rice is Chairman. A few days since these Committees all met for the purpose of altering the Brooks ticket so that the Democracy would receive representation. The Democracy claimed four places on the ticket, and named four members of their Committee for preferment. Rice cut their demands down to two, and gave the Greeleyites one member of the electoral ticket. This action has not strengthened the ticket or the cause of Greeley. The Democracy claim they furnish nine-tenths of the votes and only have two-sevenths of the offices. The rural gentlemen say they want no better evidence of the Greeley movement being a struggle for office than is presented by the action of these Committees. There is no enthusiasm at their action, but much muttering and discontent. We have advices from Senator Clayton, who is now in active canvass, that there are thousands of Democrats who declare they will not support Greeley and will not vote at all. The leading Democrats concede in private that the State is sure for Grant.

The Sheriff at the Head of Three Companies of Militia.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—The Governor has sent Major-Gen. Upham, of the militia, and fifteen of his guards to Pope County today. They were met at the end of the railroad by Dodson, the Sheriff, with three companies of militia. Trouble of the gravest character is apprehended.

INDIANA.

The Bourbons Organizing for a Vigorous Campaign—A State Convention Called—Work of the Republican Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—One of the most important political items of the day is that the Bourbons are active and determined to make the most of the situation, notwithstanding the total failure at Louisville. Their campaigners in this State, on the Greeley and Baltimore sale, is so intense that they have determined to proceed at all hazards, organized and maintain a separate Democratic organization. To this end a call has been issued for a Democratic State Convention, to assemble in this city on the 9th inst., when a full O'Conor and Adams electoral ticket will be put in the field, and a State

the ship, and that flames having burst from the cabins and all forward of that, I left the ship in the same boat. Shortly after Mr. Hasezar communicated with the large life-boat she filled and capsized. The wind had now freshened to a fresh east by south trade, and the sea was increasing. The boats were all too deep to be able to give them any assistance; but by the aid of the wreck of the stoven life-boat, which was near them, they finally succeeded in righting and bailing out their boat, and reaching Cat Island, but with, I regret to add the loss, by drowning, of several of her passengers and crew—supposed to be from seven to ten lost. Inclosed you please find a full report as regards this boat from Mr. Geo. W. Baffey, who had charge of her, assisted by Quartermaster Arthur Howland. On leaving the ship I intended to distribute the officers, whom I had to keep on board, among the other boats; but those that were lightly laden kept to windward and out of my reach. After pulling to windward a short time I found that my boat was so deeply laden that she would certainly fill and swamp if I continued doing so. I was compelled in order to prevent this to keep off and run before the wind and sea, at the same time hailing one—making signal to the other boats to follow me as far as practicable, which they finally did. We had great difficulty in keeping our boat afloat during this day and night. At 7½ P. M. we saw the ship apparently explode, and then flat sight of her entirely. On the 15th, at 10 A. M., we sighted the land ahead and continued running along it until 3½ P. M., when I discovered a safe landing-place under the lee of a reef, and then beached the boat. We found there a party of colored inhabitants, who informed me that we had landed at James' Point, Eleuthers Island. We were treated in the kindest and most hospitable manner. I immediately made arrangements for having fires built at night and day on every cape to guide the rest of the boats to safe landing-places, and sent couriers with written requests to the authorities to have the same done at other points, and, if possible, to dispatch vessels to sea to search for and rescue the rest of the boats. After walking across the lee side of the island I succeeded in hailing a boat from Mr. Burton Johnson, head man at this settlement, to take me to Nassau, and made arrangements for having the rest of my passengers forwarded the next day to the same port. At 7 P. M. the same evening I started for Nassau by boat, taking the second mate and five of the crew, and arrived at that place the next morning, Aug. 17, at 8 A. M. I immediately communicated with the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Saunders, and he at once sent off a vessel in search of the boats still out. Hon. S. O. John Glow, owner and agent for the Bahama Steamship and the Atlantic Mail Company's tug Anna coaled and prepared for sea, and at 1 P. M. we sailed in her to cruise for the boats. Mr. Johnson accompanying me on the tug. We proceeded to sea, and cruised in all directions where there would be a chance of meeting the boats, calling at Harbor Islands, during our absence to repair a leak in the tug's boiler, and dispatching a wrecking schooner from thence to cruise also and assist us in our search. On Aug. 29, after an absence of nearly six days, found that five boats had reached land, and that passengers were at Nassau. The second boat which landed, unfortunately capsized in the surf, and nine persons were drowned from her. Their names are unknown, excepting Mrs. Brauner and three of her children. These bodies were recovered and buried by the authorities of Eleuthera Island. There is still one boat missing, but as she was one of the best of our life-boats, and only moderately loaded and fully provisioned and manned, I strongly hope she has been picked up by a passing vessel, and her crew saved. The origin of the fire I am unable to state certainly, but I think it broke out on the lower deck, over the boiler, and possibly among the cargo stowed there. It was not in the forehold, where it was at first supposed to be. During the fire and during all the time on board the ship, the officers and crew behaved very well, performing their duties in a quiet and cool manner, there being only a slight unruliness and disposition to rush for the boats shown by the firemen and coal-passers when I commenced to discharge the passengers. This was readily quelled, and all after this proceeded in a cool and quiet manner. The last person on board I saw of the ship before leaving the ship was the chief engineer, Mr. Wright, whose report of the accident you will please find inclosed. On the boat which engaged my attention has been called to the very gallant and skillful conduct of Geo. W. Baffey, passenger; Peter Harry, seaman, and Wm. Garrison, Captain's mate, to whom those persons who were saved in this boat are indebted for their rescue. In closing this report I beg leave to call your attention to the very kind and hospitable treatment which our unfortunate people were received by the inhabitants of the islands on which they landed. Many of these persons are poor colored laborers, and they furnished many different articles of food and clothing, for which they have not been paid, and I think some compensation should be made them, so as not to discourage them in being kind to other ship-wrecked persons who might be cast on their shores and care. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MAURY,
Late Commander steam-ship Bienville.

The above is the statement given by the Captain when he arrived at Nassau. His boat was the first to make Eleuthera. The second boat had twenty-two on board when she left the ship's side, but nine were drowned in the surf at Eleuthera, where she arrived on Saturday at 11 A. M. The nine victims were Mrs. Brauner, three of her children, a man, two women and two children, supposed to be John Kelly and family and Elizabeth Horrocks. The boat was under the command of Mr. W. H. Best, first assistant engineer, and had on board the surgeon, the Howard, the steerage steward, a quartermaster, four firemen and one seaman. They landed at Gregory Town, where the people immediately flocked around them, doing everything in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

The third boat was under the command of no body in particular. It was one of the smaller boats, and contained of the passengers Cristoforo Ortega, Julius Francke and Williams, with five men of the crew and two mess-boys. There was not a soul on board who knew anything about navigation, the person of nearest approach to the Alfred Coster, the second pantryman. He did not comprehend clearly the Captain's directions, and attempted to reach Watling's Island by rowing. The island lies almost due south of the spot where the Bienville burned, and as the trade was blowing strongly and there was no sail they could not fetch it, and shipping heavy seas were thoroughly drenched and miserable. They then resolved to go with the wind and tide and scored for Eleuthera, but not being able to rig any kind of a sail went very slowly. They reached Southern at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, having been in the boat from Thursday 5 A. M., a period of more than four days, whereas the Captain's boat got there in little more than twenty-four hours. They were fairly supplied with provisions, having a breaker of water, several hams and plenty of biscuit with them, and were able to give some food to the fourth boat, which kept company with them, and by some mishap never had a mouthful of water, and a few handfuls of biscuit. This boat was fortunately in charge of Mr. Sidney Burghert, the second assistant engineer, and contained eighteen men and six women. Six of the men belonged to the crew, consisting of the second officer, the chief cook, the baker, the waiter and three firemen. The two others were passengers, Rufus Mead, United States Consul of Corinto, Nicaragua, and Claus Engelken. The women were Margaret Ryan, Ellen Ryan, Margaret Jones and Maggie Barker; Charlotte Emerson, steerage passenger, Anna Brody. During the first twenty-four hours they rowed to the direction of Watling Island, according to Mr. Burghert's understanding of Capt. Maury's orders. But as it was clearly impossible to make it against the sea and the wind without more seaworthy craft, and as among all the men the only good oarsmen were Mr. Burghert himself and Mr. Rufus Mead, it was judged expedient to let the latter gentleman take command, as he was well posted in the position of the various islands about; steer. He immediately decided to make for Eleuthera, and shouted out his determination to the third boat, which kept company with them all the time from the hour they quitted the ship's side. They husbanded their water as well as they could; but when they arrived at Eleuthera on Monday morning there was not a drop left on either boat. They were somewhat troubled by the fact that the Engelkens and Miss Anna Brody were by fright partly deprived of their senses, but the young Irish girls were quite cheerful and brave throughout, capable of assistance and very grateful, smiling in the face of misfortune, taking their raw ham and their biscuit and their medicum of water as pleasantly as if it was the sweetest fare. When they arrived at Eleuthera they landed on a beach only stream and Engelken, with his wife half distracted, required their relieve almost immediately from the others. In a short time he and his wife returned, but Anna Brody was missing. They interrogated them, but without any result, for both seemed stupefied, and answered mutteringly something that nobody could understand. When they got to the first village, before their own wants were relieved, they told their apprehension concerning Anna Brody, and in a very short time 100 men were out hunting for her in every direction. After a prolonged and thorough search, they were forced to abandon the attempt, and to come reluctantly to the conclusion that she had become addicted and walked straight into the sea. Claus Engelken and his wife remained at Eleuthera for a few days, but the others were forwarded immediately to Nassau. The Spanish Government, were dispatched to the same place, and were among the arrivals in the Morro Castle yesterday. Anna Brody was an old maid of more than fifty, and the shock of the disaster, together with the privations and trials of the boat, must have completely overturned her brain. It is to be feared Claus Claus Engelken and his wife have also received a nervous shock, from which they may never recover. As they came up in the tender they sat sleeping on a bench, gazing in vacancy, the old man occasionally chattering a jumble and upon a red cotton handkerchief the old woman with her head pressed upon her husband's.

When the five boat-loads arrived in Nassau the American Consul, Mr. S. P. Saunders, at once took charge of them, and saw that they received every attention and were provided with every comfort. Hardly any one had anything more to eat or she stood up in, and the good folks of Nassau at once subscribed a sum exceeding $600 to purchase for them those things of which they were in the greatest need. In the meanwhile Capt. Maury was busily making arrangements for the transportation to New-York of the passengers, the Consul taking charge of the crew according to the law. As the Havana steamer, the Morro Castle, had to touch at Nassau on this trip, he resolved to take all that desired by her. Before she started, however, the schooner Carleton sailed from Nassau for Wilmington, N. C., bringing three cabin passengers, Geo. W. Esa, W. B. Wood and A. S. Barroy, the surgeon, Dr. Badger, the seaward and the second steward. They will arrive in New-York in the course of the morning. Before leaving Nassau the shipwrecked ones presented a letter of thanks to S. P. Saunders, the American Consul, for his exertions in their behalf.

The account of life and death in the Bienville stands at present thus:

The Bienville had a crew of sixty-five men, and passengers in number sixty-five, making a total of 127 souls. Of these the first boat, commanded by Capt. Jeff. Maury, contained twenty-one able-bodied men, no women and no children, and all arrived safely at Eleuthera.

The second boat contained twenty-two souls, consisting of twelve men, four women and six children, of whom the men came safely to Eleuthera, one man, three women and five children being drowned in the surf at the landing.

The third boat contained ten souls, and two boys, all of whom came in safety to Eleuthera.

The fourth boat contained fourteen souls—eight men and six women, all of whom were landed safely in Eleuthera, but one, Anna Brody, is supposed to have drowned herself.

The fifth boat contained twenty-five souls—twenty-two men and three women, all of whom came safely to San Salvador.

Seven souls were lost by the swamping of a boat against the ship's side.

This gives a total of ninety-nine whose fate has definitely been ascertained, whether good or evil, and the missing have to be accounted for out of twenty-six souls, of whom nothing could be learned. The boats became quickly separated, save the third and fourth, which stuck well to each other. Capt. Maury left Nassau on the steamer Anna, the header of the Bahama Steamship Company, in a boat from Mr. Burton Johnson, head man at this settlement, to take me to Nassau, and made arrangements for having the rest of my passengers forwarded the next day to the same port. At 7 P. M. the same evening I started for Nassau by boat, taking the second mate and five of the crew, and arrived at that place the next morning, Aug. 17, at 8 A. M. I immediately communicated with the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Saunders, and he at once sent off a vessel in search of the boats still out. Hon. S. O. John Glow, owner and agent for the Bahama Steamship and the Atlantic Mail Company's tug Anna coaled and prepared for sea, and at 1 P. M. we sailed in her to cruise for the boats, Mr. Johnson accompanying me on the tug. We proceeded to sea, and cruised in all directions where there would be a chance of meeting the boats, calling at Harbor Islands, during our absence to repair a leak in the tug's boiler, and dispatching a wrecking schooner from thence to cruise also and assist us in our search. On Aug. 29, after an absence of nearly six days, found that five boats had reached land, and that passengers were at Nassau. The second boat which landed, unfortunately capsized in the surf, and nine persons were drowned from her. Their names are unknown, excepting Mrs. Brauner and three of her children. These bodies were recovered and buried by the authorities of Eleuthera Island. There is still one boat missing, but as she was one of the best of our life-boats, and only moderately loaded and fully provisioned and manned, I strongly hope she has been picked up by a passing vessel, and her crew saved. The origin of the fire I am unable to state certainly, but I think it broke out on the lower deck, over the boiler, and possibly among the cargo stowed there. It was not in the forehold, where it was at first supposed to be. During the fire and during all the time on board the ship, the officers and crew behaved very well, performing their duties in a quiet and cool manner, there being only a slight unruliness and disposition to rush for the boats shown by the firemen and coal-passers when I commenced to discharge the passengers. This was readily quelled, and all after this proceeded in a cool and quiet manner. The last person on board I saw of the ship before leaving the ship was the chief engineer, Mr. Wright, whose report of the accident you will please find inclosed. On the boat which engaged my attention has been called to the very gallant and skillful conduct of Geo. W. Baffey, passenger; Peter Harry, seaman, and Wm. Garrison, Captain's mate, to whom those persons who were saved in this boat are indebted for their rescue. In closing this report I beg leave to call your attention to the very kind and hospitable treatment which our unfortunate people were received by the inhabitants of the islands on which they landed. Many of these persons are poor colored laborers, and they furnished many different articles of food and clothing, for which they have not been paid, and I think some compensation should be made them, so as not to discourage them in being kind to other ship-wrecked persons who might be cast on their shores and care. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MAURY,
Late Commander steam-ship Bienville.

The following is the report of Mr. Geo. W. Baffey, a passenger on board the steam-ship Bienville, who was placed in command of the fifth boat:

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 17, 1872.

Capt. Jefferson Maury, commanding late steam-ship Bienville:

SIR: I beg to hand the following report of what took place under my observation before leaving the steamer, also of the action of my boat and the following passengers and crew which you placed me in charge of when you had decided to abandon the ship.

I was called about 4 A. M. on the morning of the 15th of August, and told that the ship was on fire. I hastened on deck and reported myself to the Captain as ready to do any service that he might require of me. He declined my services at the time with thanks, and told me that the fire was in the "fore-hold," and that he was uncertain if he could overcome it, as the steam-pump had broken down after one or two strokes. He then went below to the scene of the fire, and I returned to the deck I again approached him. He then told me that Watling's Island was distant about sixty-five miles, course south by west; also that he would probably want me to take charge of one of the boats. We walked off together to the quarter-deck, where he ordered the steward to carry all the passengers with coffee, bread, &c. Had the passengers not been on deck, as one could tell that anything unusual was taking place. It had been my misfortune to have been placed in some trying positions, but I have never witnessed better discipline preserved, or greater coolness displayed, than I saw that morning in the conduct of Capt. Maury and his officers. By the time the passengers had had their coffee the boats, with the exception of the two lowermost, were hanging in their davits, had been launched, and were ready to receive passengers. The Captain, stationed at the head of the gangway, called such as were nearest, and assisted them into the boats. Two boats had been loaded and pulled to wind'ward of the ship, when an accident happened to the third boat, to which many of life must be attributed. She had received her full complement, and was hauling away from the ship when, through the stupidity and awkwardness of a fireman, she was allowed to strike against the stanchions of the deck, and endeavoring to escape being crushed, capsized her. So soon as the people had been picked up, I was called by the Captain and told to take charge of the boat hoisted on the starboard quarter. I was ordered to take as many people as possible and distribute them in the other boats to windward, as it had become necessary to pull inside them every man they could carry. I received thirty-two people from the steamer, four of them women. I put off, and pulled within hailing distance of one boat. I hailed to "come" and take two men from me. My answer was that he was "d—d if he did—first, and, having less people, he wasable to keep beyond my reach. This selfishness was the first I had seen among my passengers, who began to think that we had too many people in our boat. She had also leaked, and as no one had baled, she by this time had six or seven inches of water in her. I told them to bail her out and keep quiet. No one obeyed me, however, but all kept talking, some suggesting one thing, some another. We had been about a quarter of an hour in the boat when the Captain came to us from the steamer, bringing sailing directions and compass, also three more men, the chief officer explaining that there were seven soon besides the Captain still on board, without any means of getting off. My passengers objected to receiving them. I felt that my boat could hold them all, as she was the best boat in the ship. I called out, "All right; put them in." They would prevent me running the boat, but I had plenty of water and provisions, and could lay where I was until picked up. The passengers had not obeyed me when I told them to bale the boat, and the water had now reached the thwarts, and when three more men came into her, she was very deep. Some one shouted that she was sinking. This caused many to attempt standing up, and in their struggles to do so they capsized her. She righted almost immediately, floating upside under. I felt rather discouraged, seeing meats, sails, oars, water-breaker, &c., floating away, the people clinging to them. I knew that the Captain could not cause to my assistance. Fortunately, all, with the exception of Barray, Howland and self, were provided with life-preservers. Half an hour later those who swam away with our common property joined us, and by means of the oars, floating back two oars, which proved our salvation. Howland and Barray tried to induce our people to let go of the boat and trust to their life-preservers, so that an attempt could be made to bail her out. Some few obeyed, but I saw that it was hopeless unless we could obtain a spar or some floating wreck to support them. We had three women, whose clothing being saturated, the life-preservers alone were not sufficient to float them. About this time a boat, apparently empty, was seen to leeward of us. I had the oars shipped and pulled to her, followed by Barray, Howland and Garrison, while I went outside the boat to encourage the passengers to swim and push her. We succeeded in reaching the boat after about an hour's work, though she could not have been more than one and a half miles from us when seen. When within about fifty yards of her one of our oars broke, which was a great misfortune, as I would otherwise have gone back after the people that drifted away from me. The boat we succeeded in reaching contained four of our people who had swam toward the ship after our accident; it was the same boat that had capsized at the ship in the morning. She was badly stove and useless as a boat. We quickly transferred our passengers to her, I and Barray remaining in our boat to bail her if possible. We worked her to leeward of the sunken boat, and, after two ineffectual attempts, succeeded in freeing her. Our broken oar was spliced and did duty as a mast, two strips of canvas from the bottom of the sunken boat, with a lady's skirt and two men's coats made our sail, and a second lady's dress made an excellent jib. As soon as ready, I began to take passengers on board—women first, the lightest and most active of the men forward to work the oar and sails. Barry had charge of them, and arranged everything so as to keep the boat steady. Garrison attended to the bailing, while I and Howland relieved each other steering. Our passengers, with a couple of exceptions, now obeyed all orders cheerfully. As near as I could judge it was 2 P. M. when we took off from the wreck of the boat, by a course I steered to the south-east, the burning steamer bearing about two miles. We saw two colums of smoke shoot up from her, and supposed it to be an explosion, though we heard no report; she sank almost immediately, going down stern foremost. About 3 P. M. I ordered the oars to be laid in, as they were wind-stiffened after such a time in the water. Every other man well through the night, and daylight found us full of hope and cheerfulness. I told them to place wet clothes on their heads as a preventive of sunburn, and that they might keep them constantly wet throughout the day. The previous day, when righting the boat, I had picked up a lime; this I now divided in twenty-five parts, not that I expected it to prevent either hunger or thirst in so many, but as a reminder that their safety depended entirely on the mercy of God and their own exertions. About 10 A. M. the wind began to freshen, and by noon the sea was running quite heavy; one sea overtook us, and nearly filled us. I called Barray and Howland aft and proposed to leave the boat so. They objected, saying that they could keep her free, now that the passengers were used to her. I gave up my proposition and continued to run her before the sea. About 4 P. M. Barray sighted land ahead, and we rescued the line of breakers about 9 P. M. We could find no opening in them till about 3 A. M., when I saw a small opening, which I determined to attempt as the only way in sight equal approaching. I went forward to direct the steering, Howland and Garrison at the oar. I told all to put on their life-preservers, and the men to hold themselves ready to jump out and hold on by the boat when I bid them so. At this moment my oar broke, but she was pointed straight for the beach, Garrison using the stump of the oar to fend her off from the rocks. She only touched once, and in a few seconds she was the beach with a cheer. The squall now broke on us, the heaviest rain-drops stinging us like shot, and I think we suffered more during the half hour it lasted than all the time since leaving the ship. At daylight we started along the beach to the southward, and about three miles from where we landed, arrived at the settlement of Cape Verdown, Island of San Salvador. From here, a messenger was dispatched to "Arthur's Lewis," on the opposite side of the island, the resident Magistrate of which came to our assistance, bringing refreshments in abundance.

I will here close my report, as you have already in possession of what took place after this until we arrived at Nassau. I beg to recommend to your notice the deserving conduct of Peter Barry, seaman, Arthur Howland, Quartermaster, and William Garrison, Captain's man, as it is mainly owing to their exertions that so many lives have been saved. They were always first to every, always cheerful, and encouraged the passengers by words of hope.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BAFFEY,
Passenger, late steam-ship Bienville.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. WOODRIDGE.

Thos. H. Woodridge, of Denver, on the west coast of Mexico, a British subject, made the following statement:

I took passage on the Bienville for Aspinwall on the 10th of August, and was assigned a berth in the after cabin below. Nothing particular occurred until the 15th. On the previous evening I had retired very late. About 12 o'clock I had fallen asleep, and was awakened by the stewards of the cabins; some of them still were working with the hose, and I came to the conclusion that the ship was on fire. Leaving out of bed, put on pairs of my dress, and went on deck. As I passed out, several of the cabin crew were standing at their stations, appearing as if they were waiting for orders. When I reached the main deck, I found the steerage and most of the cabin passengers assembled there aft. It was about 4 o'clock. I went to the forward part of the vessel and saw that the officers and crew were trying to get out the hose. There was some smoke then coming up from the hatchway, and the officers and men were below in the steerage hatchway trying to prevent the flames from bursting out. There were no outcries of alarm from any of the passengers, but a quiet, orderly crowd. I believe because they saw the Captain and chief engineer and his mates to be as cool and self-possessed, and doing all they could to avert the danger. A very heavy sea was running at the time, but I don't think there was much wind. I thought myself that I felt some of the hours of my life. Soon after I got on deck I heard the Captain, who stood forward, sing out to his men to launch the three boats that were near the wheel-house—not the four boats which were on the davits—and I helped to get them out. The boats of the davits were lowered and launched safely. The Captain stood at the gangway passing the women and children into them first, and giving his orders quietly, the same as if there was no danger. All this time the chief engineer was going to and from the engine-room, up to the very last moment driving as I was informed, the steam into the hold to smother the fire. There was no confusion, no excitement, I distinctly remember that. I spoke to Capt. Maury several times, and he could not have been more perfectly self-possessed. Once he said to me: "Woodridge, you go among the women and children and encourage them." I remember I told them that there was no danger; that everybody would be saved, and that they would all be brought back to the steamer as soon as the fire was put out. The women behaved quite composedly. Forward, the pipe, perhaps, when they looked at the frightfully heavy sea that was running pass, had a strong exclamation of fear or distress scaped them. If the Captain had lost his presence of mind now we should all have been lost, but not for a moment. Some time before this I remember to get the passengers into the boats I looked aft and the Captain saw that it was time, and sent six at them put off. No. 1 would have said that one boat swamped alongside the steamer, owing to the heavy sea, but most of the passengers were saved. The crew remained on the ship. I was informed by Capt. Cameron of the ship, that he was ordered and the Captain of one lowered out to John Gough, the second officer, to repair the damage while the boat was in the water, which he did by nailing heavy strips of canvas on the bottom. As the men were nailing it on, the heavy sea repeatedly washed them off into deep water. The Captain called them all back and ordered the work to be stopped until it was finished. After the repairs had been made the boat was hoisted on the tackle that the water might be got out of her, but the sea was running so high that the was again damaged—split fore and aft, and the bow towed, closed up. The fire was then gaining the flames had burst out, every where forward, and I saw the smoke coming out of the seams of the hull. Five of the boats had been filled with passengers and sent off in safety, one was damaged and hanging at the side of the steamer, and the other, the fourth, had left in her those who remained. At the Captain's request we stood in a line and he counted us. Seeing that it was impossible for us all to be saved in the remaining boat, the Captain ordered the first and second officers to take five or six and put them into the boat that was lying alongside of the Bienville, which that was done, one lost. It was now daylight—past 7 o'clock—and the Captain ordered the second officer to go with one of the boats, at the same time handing him a compass and written instructions for each of the boats, giving the distance to and bearing of Washington's Island, one of the Bahamas. I heard Him also give into order: "Tell them to follow me, but keep before the wind and sea." When the sixth boat went out with the five or six additional passengers, to distribute them according to orders, we had left on board five boats to pull further off, and the passengers had to be placed in the two remaining, one of which was unfortunately already filled to its utmost. I was still on the Bienville, and must say never expected to get off safely. For all the boats had left the ship, I was standing alongside of the port the flames burning out farther aft. I could also see one of the boats swamped, and the passengers, with life-preservers around them, clinging to her as best they could. The next thing the Captain did was to order the third mate and carpenter, with all the available hands, to throw overboard the empty cask, spars, and out away the mast to form a raft for the people in the swamped boat. They went forward to execute this order. But the flames seemed to have taken a fresh start, and burst out in several places, and they had to retreat—barely escaping with their lives, without concreting the raft. There were sixteen of us—seven had gone off, left on the steamer. A short time, I think, the swamped boat had been cut adrift from the Bienville by the Captain's order, the people in the swamped boat reached it, and in that way twenty-five lives were saved; eleven who were in the swamped boat we said to have been drowned. We didn't think it could have been as many as that, I never saw Mr. Wright, chief engineer, coming from the engine-room for the last time, driven out by smoke or flame. As soon as he came aft, the flames seemed to come right after him. I began to look out for myself and others, and was making lines fast to the after part of the ship, so that we might drop into the water and hold on to the rope for some time longer, for you see our boat—the only one left—had not yet returned. At last it came. I tried to man the boat, but Mr. Wright was the Captain and Chief-Engineer Wright the next before him. The smoke was so dense when the Captain stepped in that we could not see him, and had to call out for him in order to find out where he was. We then went off, the Captain making signals to the rest of the boats to follow. The burning took place on Thursday morning, and we reached James' Point, Eleuthera Island, on Friday Afternoon at 4 o'clock, a distance of about 34 miles. There were twenty-two men in our boat, and all were landed in safety. Each of the other boats was better found in water and provisions than ours. We had a small keg of water and some boxes of crackers; that was all. Capt. Maury chartered a sloop that same evening, and set off for Nassau, sixty miles off, where he thought he might find a British vessel to go out and search for the boats, but there was not one in sight. He made arrangements for a sloop to take us to Nassau on the following morning, and we reached there on the evening of that day. Last Monday we left Nassau in the Morro Castle, and arrived at Quarantine, New-York, at 6 this morning. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company paid our hotel bills and passage. No baggage of any kind was saved—no chance for that. I don't lose much myself I should think I did—had there been any. The steamer was worth. All that I saved was a handful of cigars. I forgot to say that while they were getting the boats ready to take the passengers from the Bienville, by the Captain's orders coffee was made and served out with bread. And from providence, of which most of them partook before they left the burning ship.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

At a house in Orchard-street, one of the Times reporters met four of the female passengers, viz.: Miss Stuart, the stewardess; Fannie Beattie, Maggie Jones and Kate Dalton, who came in the steamer of the Morro Castle.

Miss Stuart confirmed in the main points the statement of Mr. Woodridge. She thought silver mines in her character. She said there was no panic, no excitement, no confusion. She left the steamer between 6 and 7 o'clock, and thirty-one persons were in the boat, which was in charge of Mr. Baffey. The Captain told them where to sit in the boat when they got in. These were taken and some preserved and crackers, on board when they left the Bienville, but their boat was swamped and most of the provisions were carried away by the waves. As soon as she felt the boat sinking, she put on a life-preserver and jumped into the water, but must have sunk if it had not been for Mr. Baffey and Capt. Gillis, the second cook. Ten of the passengers were lost, as least they did not get into that boat again. Among them were the freight clerk and Amos Davies, the barber. Those who could clung to the boat for about three hours. Then a flag was hoisted for assistance—it was Mr. Baffey's shirt hung on an oar. The stewardess described their safety in a great measure to the exertions of one Peter, a seaman. They reached San Salvador in a squall, but were easily put ashore. She was so weak she could only stand up with difficulty. They walked four miles over the rocks barefooted, assuaging their thirst with the rain-water which was found in the crevices, and breakfasted off corn gathered from a field, and some sugar cane. At San Salvador, the British Consul, Mr. Stewart, and his wife, treated them with great kindness. The whole party, twenty-five in number—four additional passengers having been put on board from the Bienville—arrived at Nassau in the Morro Castle. The boat was the fifth that was lowered from the steamer. The stewardess is the only support of a sister and widowed mother, and has everything she possessed by this disaster.

Fannie Beattie was passed in the first boat lowered from the steamer. In it were six children, four women and twelve men. When they were landing on the island (Eleuthera?) the boat capsized, owing to a sea overwhelmed a very large English woman, and five children out of the six were drowned. Mr. Clow, the other passenger, was washed in the bay where he was saved, above the water. He laid hold of it, and the little fellow clung to him and looked so pitifully that into his face that—he told Fannie—he could not let go—he feared himself. He was dreadfully exhausted when rescued.

Maggie Jones was in the second boat. On their way to James' Point, they were parched with thirst, and collected rain water to drink in a water-proof clock belonging to Mrs. Barker. There was a ham on board, but they could not eat it. Miss Dalton had her ankle sprained in the boat with the fall, and the ankle became a serious matter, similar to Fannie.

Account of Two Other Survivors as Published.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 6.—The schooner Wm. McGee, J. H. Gambrill master, from Nassau, N. P., has brought to this port thirty-five of the officers and crew of the ill-fated steam-ship Bienville. Their names are: John Gaff, second officer; John Weeks, third officer; W. H. Best, first assistant engineer; Sidney Beatherhurst, second assistant engineer; Charles Teighe, quartermaster; E. H. McGregor, William Chapman, George Carter, John Welch, Thomas Bell, B. Shields, James Gow, Robert Cropes and A. D. Bomple, seamen; John Thompson, first cook; J. Duly, second cook; Robert Thompson, baker; Geo. Tyler, Geo. Gordon, James Williams and Peter Grant, waiters; A. C. McMillan, J. Doherty, Wm. Lucas, T. Flaherty and J. Stanton, coal-passers; E. Barrow, Thos. Grimm, Wm. Westfall and M. Hollywood, firemen; Chas. Christopherson, second waiter; Daniel Dwyer, O. Sweany and Adolph Holm, porters; Fred Johnson, steerage boy. None of the passengers of the Bienville came by the schooner Wm. McGee.

THE POLICEMAN BURGLAR.

Aiken Sentenced to Twenty Years' Imprisonment—Scene in Court—The Prisoner's Plea.

A most extraordinary and affecting scene was witnessed yesterday afternoon in the Court of General Sessions, during the latter part of the trial before Judge Stedford of William J. Aiken, the policeman burglar. The Court-room was crowded, and the proceedings were listened to attentively, the outsiders seriously trying to catch a glimpse of the criminal. The case tried yesterday was the last burglary for which indicted the prisoner at the bar, John Kirk, of No. 84 East Fourteenth-street, on the night of Aug. 21, when he was arrested in the act.

After the opening of District-Attorney Smith, Mr. Keck described the attempted burglary by his house, and Officer Thomas Flanin, who was in the house during the attempt, testified that he had left in charge of the premises, under Capt. Cameron's orders, to Aiken's proposals for him to join in the plan of robbery, and described the manner in which they were to work.

Mr. Kintzing, prisoner's counsel, cross-examined Officer Flanin, but did not succeed in shaking his testimony in any material respect, after which Sergt. Nicholson and Capt. Cameron testified, and were also rigidly cross-examined, but the only new point elicited was that Capt. Cameron had not authorized Sergt. Nicholson to make Aiken should make his proposal to him, and he simply acted on his own responsibility.

The prosecution then closed, and the prisoner took the stand to testify in his own behalf. He made a long statement, uninterrupted by any questions. Finally, he said, had approached him first, saying that he was in the Police, and urged him to join in the robbery. When Aiken made his proposition to him he jumped at it eagerly. "He entered heart and soul into it," said the prisoner. "And was as great a thief as I. He frequently told me of honest beat to break into, and told me how to do it. We used to have tea together all night on the dining-room table. Notwithstanding his treachery to me, when Capt. Cameron asked me if Flanin was an accomplice, I said "not at all, and when they arrested me I had no weapons whatever and made no resistance. Sergt. Nicholson and Sergt. Nicholson assured me that if I would tell all I knew I should not be prosecuted, and gave me the word of Capt. Cameron as a gentleman and a Mason that I should not. It was dishonorable and sharp practice to entrap me and then turn my own words against me." Voluntarily confessing to the extent of his crime for stolen goods, was not even searched, and have been anxious and willing to make any atonement in my power. I know now where $50 worth of Mr. Uhl's property is and am anxious to return it, but have not been allowed an opportunity." The prisoner continued for some length, and admitted that he was guilty of the crime charged against him. Mr. Sullivan stated that Capt. Cameron had never authorized Sergt. Nicholson to promise immunity to Aiken, and Judge Bedford charged the jury to bring in a verdict of the first degree, which they immediately did.

Aiken then pleaded guilty to another indictment for grand larceny in having stolen from Dr. F. Patmanian of Twelfth-street, No. 355 Fourth-avenue, making the third burglary upon which he was indicted, the other two having three others upon which he was not tried.

In answer to the formal question from the Clerk of what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Aiken rose, and amid breathless attention proceeded to tell what had led him to the crime and to ask for mercy. Long before he concluded, his auditors, men were seen to be wiping their eyes, even the District-Attorney was affected, and finally the prisoner himself broke down, expressing contrition for what he had done, and hoping to lead an honest life in future. He said he knew that his punishment was deserved, but asked for mercy for the sake of his little one, while admitting that he should have thought of them before. He had always been honest until lured by the temptations to gambling, and he prayed that his sin might be a warning to him. He had never used violence in his crimes, had never even carried a weapon, and with voice quivering with emotion confessed his sorrow for his evil deeds, and concluded by saying that he (Aiken) had broken down in a pathetic appeal for mercy, by which time there was hardly a dry eye in the Court-room.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, addressed the prisoner in substance as follows:

Aiken: On the 8th day of January last you were sworn in as a member of the Metropolitan Police thereby declaring, under the solemnity of an oath, that you would guard and protect the lives and property of the citizens of this city, and yet, within two years, you utterly disregarded your oath of office; taking advantage of your official position to screen your many villainies, you turned thief and burglar. Your uniform, which, indeed, was calculated to shield you from detection, has indeed, was calculated to shield you from detection, has indeed, been a disgrace to your uniform; this,

DESTRUCTIVE OIL FIRE.

Explosion at Sixty-sixth-Street, North River—A Fireman and a Watchman Injured—Loss $30,000.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a small tank, used for experimental purposes, and filled with petroleum in process of refining, exploded at the oil-works of Lombard, Ayres & Co., situated at the foot of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, North River. The burning oil was scattered a considerable distance, in all directions, and set fire to several wooden sheds close by. A small frame building, used as an office and carpenter-shop, immediately in the rear of the tank, was completely demolished. The force of the explosion was so great as to throw from their position a number of rails of the Hudson River Railroad track which were immediately in front of the oil-works, and the burning oil set fire to the fences on both sides of the track, and to the wooden ties and sleepers, covering a space of about one hundred feet. The telegraph poles immediately in front of the works were blown down, and the passage of freight and milk trains was interrupted for several hours. The flames quickly communicated to the "agitator," an immense tank capable of holding 2,000 barrels of oil. This tank is of iron, built on a solid brick foundation, and was inclosed with a corrugated iron building. At the time of the explosion there were 800 barrels, or 32,000 gallons of crude petroleum in the tank undergoing the process of refining. When the flames reached it they burst forth with renewed fury. A vast body of flame arose from the mass of burning oil, accompanied by a dense column of black smoke, and ascended to a considerable height, illuminating the heavens and making everything in the neighborhood as clear as day. A section of the Fire Department had been summoned to the scene of the conflagration, but were unable to stay the progress of the fire [illegible] flames were not of the slightest avail. A second alarm was sounded, and Engineers Bates, Rhodes and Sullivan were quickly on hand with a reinforcement of steamers and firemen. The whole of the works were now in imminent danger of destruction, and it was apparent that the only course to pursue was to allow the fire in the tank to burn itself out, which would occur as soon as the supply of oil was exhausted, and to endeavor to save the surrounding tanks and buildings. To this dangerous task the firemen applied themselves, and for several hours succeeded admirably. The fire in the large tank already alluded to burned fiercely all the morning, the supply of oil being apparently inexhaustible, and it was hoped that when all the oil was consumed the danger would cease. This was the hope until about [illegible] o'clock, when the building surrounding the tank fell to the earth with a loud crash. This catastrophe scattered fire far and wide throughout the entire space of ground occupied by the works. The flames extended to a tank in the extreme northern portion of the ground, which was filled with benzine. A terrible explosion ensued, and the fire extending to two other tanks filled with crude petroleum, two lesser explosions followed. The firemen, who were still manfully battling with the flames, were compelled to retreat before the intense heat. With the exception of one they managed to make their escape. Jacob Stalzer, a member of Engine Company No. 8, was cut off by a wall of flame before which he retreated toward the river. The flames enveloped him, and to escape a horrible death he jumped overboard from the wharf. He was rescued from the water by his comrades, and was found to be badly burned and otherwise injured. He was promptly removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he was properly cared for.

The flames next spread to several tiers of barrels filled with crude petroleum, and before they could be removed out of reach of danger they were all on fire. The brick buildings in which the stills and engines are located were in great danger, but the firemen, [illegible] succeeded in heading off the fire before it reached those buildings.

The fire was still burning last night, and will doubtless continue to burn until the supply of oil is wholly consumed. No further danger from the spread of the fire is apprehended. The loss of Lombard, Ayres & Co. is estimated between $25,000 and $30,000, on stock of oil, tanks, machinery, &c. This is the fourth time the works have been partially destroyed by fire within the past three years.

The cause is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated from a leak in the tank. James Bannan, the night watchman, was in the office at the time of the first explosion, and was severely burned in his efforts to escape.

THE UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD.

The Work to be Shortly Commenced—The Road and its Engineering Difficulties.

"I hope to commence work at both ends of Commodore Vanderbilt's under-ground railroad, namely, at City Hall and at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, on or before the 1st [illegible]," said Mr. Buckout, the engineer, to a reporter, yesterday. The depot, at the City Hall, will be opposite the north end of the Post-office, [illegible] and will be 112 feet long and 80 feet broad. The track at this point will be only about nineteen feet below the street level. There are to be eight stations along the road. The route of the new road is to be as follows: From the City Hall Park it curves into Centre-street, near the Register's office; then in Centre as far as [illegible] street it runs through the centre of the blocks south of Park-street, crossing Duane, Pearl, Baxter, Worth, Mulberry, Mott, Doyer and Pell, the latter situated in the side streets of Chatham-square, where it reaches the Bowery. Following the Bowery until Cooper Institute is reached, the road diverges into Fourth-avenue, passing to the east side of the Grand Central, and along to Fifty-sixth-street, where it will connect temporarily with the Harlem Railroad. From Thirteenth to Eighteenth street the road will lead through solid rock. At the Murray Hill tunnel, running from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth streets, the line will be underpinned—[illegible] that a second tunnel will be built, and the Fourth-avenue cars will run over the under-ground railroad tunnel. The top of the tunnel will be, on an average, [illegible] feet below the street's surface. Mr. Buckout is hopeful that the down-town portion of the road will be constructed within two years, but the up-town portion, on account of the engineering difficulties, will probably take longer. In a few days commissioners will be appointed to appraise some property in the vicinity of Five Points, where a depressed road will be built, and about which a disagreement as to price has occurred between Commodore Vanderbilt and the lessees.

Americans in the Dominion Parliament.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 5.

The hotly-contested elections in the Dominion are now drawing to a close, and among the elect we find the following Americans:

Mr. Joseph M. Currier, member for Ottawa City, the capital, mentioned in the lumber business; Mr. Joseph Rymal, the wit of the House of Commons, member for South Riding, Wentworth; Mr. Colby, member for Stanstead, Eastern Township; Mr. John H. Pope, member for Compton; Mr. Julius Scriver, member for Huntingdon; Mr. Luther Halton, member for Chateauguay. The members of the last House, not in the Second Parliament, were as follows: Mr. Aquila Walsh, member for North Riding, Norfolk, and Mr. I. Z. Bown, member for North Riding, Brant.

All these gentlemen have the shrewdness of Americans on this side of the line, and have advanced themselves in a country where the very name of American excites prejudice. Most of them are Republicans at heart, but their very shrewdness leads them to vote with the present Government. Should a Reform Administration succeed it, no doubt they will be found where their real inclinations lead them. The last on the list, Mr. L. H. Halton, is a man of wealth and commercial standing in Montreal. In the Macdonald Dorion Administration of 1858 he was Minister of Finance. The other gentlemen have never been in the Government.

Besides these American representatives there is a class, the sons and grandsons of United States loyalists, but these have lost all love for this country, and cannot be called Americans. They are to be found along the Niagara and in the eastern townships.

Wild Beasts in the Streets of Mobile.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Sept. 1.

A short time since, when we reported that a couple of panthers had been seen prowling about the city, the statement seemed so improbable that many concluded that it was a humbug or a "dog story." They could not be made to believe that panthers would leave the swamps and prowl about the streets of a city, seeking food in the shape of a good fat piccaninny. To all such unbelievers, we will state that Capt. Barlow, Chief of Police, has informed us that two wild panthers were seen Thursday night, at the corner of George and Palmetto streets. They were moving along quite leisurely, but a ball from a policeman's pistol caused them to accelerate their speed, and they ran down George-street to Church, then on Church and disappeared. One was quite large and the other small. In the morning the tracks were examined by experienced hunters, and the report of the policeman confirmed. This is reliable, and not a joke, and as would be well for the sportsmen of the city to hunt up the animals before they succeed in doing any mischief.

The Appointment of Election Inspectors.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, at which Mayor Hall was present, the following resolution, in relation to the appointment of inspectors of election and poll clerks was adopted, Commissioner Bosworth voting in the negative:

Resolved, That no person holding office under the Federal, State or Municipal Governments shall be appointed as an inspector of election or poll clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 1½ P. M.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The day has been marked by a decline in Gold, additional weakness in Foreign Exchange, a decline of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the Public Funds, and, toward the close of business hours, a smart rally in Stocks.

The London Stock market shows weakness in Consols and United States Bonds, with a rise of ¼ ₩ cent. in Erie. Kiernan's News Agency reports, under date of 7 P. M., the failure of the London house of Lamb, Nash & Co., West India merchants, for £200,000 sterling.

Gold opened at 112⅞@113⅛, sold as low as 112 11-16, and closed 112⅞@112 13-16. It cost 1-32 ₩ cent. to borrow for the day, and 3-64 ₩ cent. is bid for its use to-morrow.

Exchange is lower, with no demand except in cases where the principal drawers can buy to advantage. We quote prime Sterling at 108⅜@108⅝ for sixty days' bills, but do not suppose that more than 108⅜ could be obtained. Prime New-Orleans paper, drawn on a favorite name in London, sold at 108⅛, and Bankers' bills have been done at [illegible]. State Drafts have sold at [illegible].

The decline in the Public Funds is measured by the following latest sales reported: Sixes of 1881, at 115⅛; New, 1867s at 112⅛; 1868s at 112⅛@113, and Currency Sixes at 111⅛.

Money was [illegible] than yesterday, the rates on call being [illegible] in the morning and [illegible] later. The Stock market [illegible] along with very moderate activity until after 2 o'clock, when a general improvement apparently started by New-York Central set in, and continued to the close. New-York Central, which had sold at 96⅜, touched 96⅞, fell off to 96⅜, and closed at 96⅞. Naturally enough, there were rumors of increased dividends, but nothing transpired beyond gossip. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was firmer today, with repeated sales at 99⅞@99½, and New-Jersey Central, after selling a quarter lower, at 105⅜, rallied to 105⅝. Panama was irregular, closing lower; sales at 135⅞@132@133@131⅞.

The course of sales of the active Stocks was as follows, the improvement from lowest points being all made in the last two hours: New-York Central, 96⅜@96⅛@96⅜@96⅞@96⅝@96⅞; Lake Shore, 89⅝@89⅛@89@89⅝; Western Union, 71⅛@70⅞@71⅛@71⅜; North-western, 73⅛@72⅞@73⅛; Rock Island, 110⅜@110@110⅛; Ohios, 43⅜@43⅛@43⅜; Union Pacific, 36⅛@36@36⅛@36⅛; and C., C. and I. C. 34⅛@34@34⅛. Erie was pretty steady all day, not varying more than 49⅛@48⅝@48⅞@49. Wabash made some noise by declining to 71, and fluctuating between that and 72, at which it closed. The market closed firm, with the recovery so suddenly made, in almost every case, completely kept.

State Bonds were dull and steady. Central Pacific Bonds declined to 100, and Union Pacific Firsts were steady at 88⅛.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111⅛	111
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold	113⅛	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅜	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	73⅛
Pacific Mail	70⅛	71
St. Paul Preferred	76	76⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅜
Western Union Telegraph	71⅛	71⅜
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore	89⅛	89⅝

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	1,309,188 34
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	1,836,144 24
Currency payments	338,124 57
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	626,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55⅛	55⅛
Reading	113	113⅛
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	39⅛	39⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

Earnings of Toledo and Wabash Railway for August:

August, 1872	$514,174 84
August, 1871	[illegible]
Increase in 1872	[illegible]

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,305,385; amount marketed, $4,061,500.

Mr. Gregory Smith having resigned the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad, partly on account of the condition of his health, but principally because of the demand upon his time made by the Vermont Central Railroad combination, of which he is the head, the directors of the Northern Pacific have accepted the resignation and elected Gen. George W. Cass, recently the President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, to succeed Mr. Smith. Mr. Cass will take up his residence permanently in New-York, and give his undivided attention to the interests of the Northern Pacific.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of Road also entitles the Company to Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its Traffic and Franchises, and on the entire Land Grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is Seven and Three-Tenths, Gold, equivalent to about Eight and a Quarter per cent. in Currency. Believing the security to be ample, and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States 5-20s and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 ₩ c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is now nearly completed, and will soon be doing business as one of the great trunk roads from the Atlantic tide-waters to the Heart of the great West, and opening a new grade and direct line with Cincinnati, Dayton, Louisville, St. Louis and other cities. We are still selling its SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—a first-class investment—on behalf of the Company at [illegible] and accrued interest; coupon or registered; $100, $500, $1,000 denominations.

We also conduct a regular banking business in all its branches, and receive deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,

No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

Conduct of a Staten Island Ferry Official—Justice Garrett Decides a Case Without Hearing the Defense.

[illegible] evening, a party of gentlemen, among whom was a reporter connected with a prominent paper of this City, embarked on the ferry-boat Middletown, at Stapleton, Staten Island, for New-York. Some of the party were smoking and took seats in the aft part of the upper saloon. They were laughing and chatting, though not noisy or obtrusive, when suddenly an official of the Ferry Company—John B. Dodge—rushed toward them and in a most imperious and offensive tone ordered the noise to stop. The reporter remarked that there was no disturbance created to warrant such an order, whereupon Dodge, in a burst of passion, exclaimed, "I'm in command of this boat; if you don't look sharp I'll throw the whole of you out of her. Put out them cigars." The smokers at once removed the Havanas and extinguished them. The reporter again remonstrated with Dodge for his conduct, saying that it was wholly unnecessary and uncalled for. This seemed to enrage the official, he advanced to where the reporter was sitting, and assumed a threatening attitude. The reporter, through mere force of habit, replaced his extinguished cigar in his mouth, when instantly Dodge produced a club and leveled a blow at his head. The reporter, by a dexterous move, saved his skull, but the blow disabled his arm, another blow followed, dislocating his thumb, and two fingers; then seizing him by the neck, Dodge dragged him down-stairs to the lower deck, and when the boat landed at Quarantine brought him to the station-house. The friends of the injured man followed, and other gentlemen who had witnessed the assault, gave their names and addresses, and offered to testify on the reporter's behalf. The prisoner was locked up in the Station-house, and his friends went in search of Judge Garrett, the local Police Justice. This functionary was found in a liquor-store, surrounded by a boisterous crowd. On being informed of the particulars of the case he inquired as to the position of the parties, and finally, by persuasion was induced to "open Court," and dispose of the case. Dodge stated on oath that the prisoner was disorderly, and refused to stop smoking. The reporter denied the charge, and offered to produce witnesses to sustain his case. "I'll fine you $10," said the Judge. "But your Honor, I wish to examine my witnesses," urged the reporter. "All right; I'll fine you $10 now; examine all the witnesses you like." Seeing further remonstrance was useless, the reporter paid the fine, and returned to the City by the 10 o'clock boat, where he had his wounds dressed by a surgeon, who pronounced them of a serious nature.

Trotting at Hall's Driving Park.

There was a large attendance at Hall's Driving Park on the Coney Island Road yesterday, to witness a trot for a purse of $100 between horses that had never beaten three minutes. There were seven entries, six of which came to the post. The race was won by Fanny Osborn in four heats, Greeley taking the first heat. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Hall's Driving Park, Coney Island Road, Friday, Sept. 6. Purse $100 for horses that have never beaten three minutes, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

J. H. Phillips's b. m. Fanny Osborn	3	1	1	1
A. Mosher's blk. g. Greeley	1	3	3	3
A. Whitson's b. m. Lady Jane	2	2	2	2
G. Wright's b. g. Bay Billy	4	4	4	4
S. E. Todd's br. g. Bumper Dumpty	6	5	5	dr.
W. Bowen's gr. g. Joe Robin	5	6	dr.	
J. Doris's b. g., no name	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	42	1:27	2:57
Second Heat	42	1:25	2:50
Third Heat	42	1:24	2:50
Fourth Heat	43	1:22	2:50

MAN VS. HORSE.

After the above trot there was a match for $100 between the pedestrian, J. Adams, and the b. g. Dick, the latter to trot half a mile while Adams walked a quarter, best two in three. The horse won easily.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The unfinished trot of Wednesday, between Coresco K., Othello and Fanny Fern, was concluded yesterday, the deciding heat being won by Othello, Fanny second, Coresco third. Time—2:31½.

The Erie, Penn., Fire—Insurances.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 6.—The insurance companies which suffer losses by the destruction of the Reed House, by fire, on the night of the 4th inst., are as follows:—Liverpool, London and Globe, $12,500; Home, of New-York, $17,500; Royal, of Liverpool, $10,000; Imperial, of London, $10,000; The Hartford, Connecticut, $6,250; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Lycoming, of Muncy, Penn., $7,000; Queen, of Liverpool, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $7,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $6,500; Commerce, of Albany, $5,000; Commercial Union, of London, $5,000; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $5,000; Germania, of New-York, $4,000; Hanover, of New-York, $5,000; National, of Hartford, $4,500; Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, $4,500; Niagara, $3,750; North America, of Philadelphia, $3,000; American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Williamsport, Penn., $2,500; Westchester, of New Rochelle, N. Y., $2,500; National, of Bangor, $2,000; International, of New-York, $2,500; Union, of Bangor, $2,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $3,000; Eastern, of Bangor, $2,000; Wyoming, of Wilkesbarre, $2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Erie County Mutual, of Erie, $2,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $600; Farmers', of York, Penn., $1,700; Central, of Altoona, Penn., $1,600; Alps, of Erie, Penn., $1,000. Aggregate of losses, $184,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	32
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	1,076	Rosin, bbls.	700
Cotton, bales	1,266	Butter, pkgs.	2,438
Eggs, bbls.	326	Cheese, pkgs.	3,301
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	200
Meal, bbls.	10	Pork, pkgs.	75
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	344,345	Lard, tcs.	1,110
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	200
Malt, bushels	380	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,069
Seed, bags	49	Stearine, pkgs.	150
Flaxseed, pkgs.	141	Tallow, pkgs.	187
Hops, bales	49	Starch, bbls., cases	397
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	236
Hides, bdls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,270
Leather, sides	2,393	Whisky, bbls.	491
Oil, bbls.	75	Wool, bales	57
Moss, bales	17		

The export clearances for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Limerick, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Leather, 3 boxes Clocks, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Apples, 3 boxes Hams, 1,065 tcs. Beef, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 16,820 bushels Corn, 94 bales Sheep-skins, [illegible] bbls. Rosin.

By the bark New-York, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark Liberias, for Cork and orders—24,624 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—[illegible] boxes Bacon, 18 pieces Mahogany, [illegible] cases Sewing-machines, 500 boxes Middles, 6 bales Jalap, 12 cases Whalebone, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] Wine, [illegible] Pimiento, [illegible] bbls. Oil, [illegible] bags Orange-peel.

By the brig Gavarnold, for Stockholm—1,280 bbls. Petroleum.

By the [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible], 2,906 cases Oil.

And, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the bark [illegible]—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Hamburg, by the bark Tellerose—[illegible] gallons Refined do.... For Amsterdam, by the bark Geo. W. Jones—[illegible] gallons Refined do.... For Hull, by the brig Gem—51,675 gallons Refined do.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair demand at $8 37½@$8 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls inactive at $11@$12 ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a lively trade reported since our last, in seasonable styles, the purchases for the South and South-west having been on an extensive scale, and values of really desirable stock generally well maintained, though, in the instance of some kinds of heavy work, of which the offerings have been liberal, buyers have had every existing advantage. The inquiry from Western sources is also improving, and the local jobbing demand is more satisfactory at the ruling figures.

BEES-WAX—Has been steady and in request at 34c.@35c. for Western, and 36c.@39c. for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at uniform rates, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $[illegible]; Philadelphia Front, [illegible] ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, but dull, including Adamantine, [illegible] ₩ lb.; Paraffine, 25c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, [illegible] ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at previous rates; Rosendale, [illegible] ₩ bbl.

COAL—Domestic product has been in fair demand. Cannel [illegible]. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do., $22@$23; New-castle Gas, [illegible]; Anthracite, [illegible] ₩ ton, for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been met with a fair show of confidence, but has been quiet, including Maracaibo at [illegible]; Caracas, 18c.@19c.; Guayaquil, 13½c.@14c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold, in bond, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quoted essentially unchanged in price, on a moderate call for stock; 3,460 bags Santos, by the Albona, sold on private terms.

COTTON—There has been a good inquiry noted for early delivery at firm prices; sales [illegible] bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 2,112 bales to spinners, 170 bales to shippers and 125 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been more active and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ₩ lb., though closing a shade off the best rates of the day; sales, 16,100 bales, (4,300 bales last evening and 11,800 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 20 7-16c.; October at 19 31-32c.; November at 19 [illegible]; December at 19 [illegible]; January at 20 13-16c.; February at 20¼c., and March at [illegible]. The sales [illegible] were in contracts for September, October and November. [illegible] including 397 bales from Philadelphia, 722 bales from [illegible]. [illegible] March, 20¼c. The reported receipts in the shipping ports today were [illegible] bales, against 2,471 bales this day last week, and [illegible] bales against 2,471 bales the preceding week. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	20	20	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	21	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	21	21	21⅞	21⅞

FISH—The demand has been less confident for the leading kinds, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. We quote: Dry Cod at $[illegible] ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at [illegible]; No. 2 do. at [illegible]; No. 3 do. at $9 50@$11 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible] for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The movement in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted less firm for most kinds, though desirable lots of trade extras, particularly Minnesotas, have been held with a fair show of confidence. Good to choice shipping extras were in light stock. Sales have been made since our last of 12,300 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to very good Extra at $7 10@$7 60; very good to choice at [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7@$7 50; poor to good shippers' brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 [illegible] ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$3 50@$4 00
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	7 10@ 8 10
Extra State, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	8 15@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 60@10 00
Extra St. Louis, trade and family brands	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls. at $6 85@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 20@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been inquired for, at [illegible], [illegible] bbls. chiefly at $4 50@$5 70. Corn-meal has been less active at $3 [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine; the reported sales reach [illegible] bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 10 ₩ box; Valencia, [illegible]; Currants, [illegible]; Almonds, 17c.@20c.; Figs, 10c.@12c. ₩ lb.; Canton Ginger, [illegible] ₩ case.

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows less activity, and prices of Spring are again quoted off 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, with values of Winter Red and Amber also weaker and irregular. The demand from all sources on a restricted scale. The export inquiry is checked by the further rise in ocean freights and the decline in foreign exchange. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, at $1 [illegible] for Old No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 55 for [illegible] do. do.; [illegible] chiefly at $1 [illegible] for New Amber do., and $1 [illegible] for [illegible] bushels extra choice New White Southern, afloat. For October delivery No. 2 Spring was quoted at $1 55@$1 58 on a dull market, with sellers desirous of placing stock. Corn has been depressed and quoted [illegible] ₩ bushel cheaper on more urgent offerings of stock. The demand has been less active for shipment and home use, and the market closes rather in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 212,000 bushels, part from store, at 63½c.@64c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades afloat; 55c.@60c. for fancy do.; 61c.@61½c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 61½c. for good steamer grades do., in store; 64½c.@65½c. for Yellow Western; [illegible] for White Western; and 60c.@61½c. for damaged Mixed Western, in small lots. Rye is dull; the few lots available are under the grade of prime, and are in favor with buyers. [illegible] Canada [illegible], in store, holders were asking 78c.@78c. ₩ bushel; State quoted at [illegible]. Barley has been wholly nominal. Barley malt has been quiet, but steady; two-rowed State sold at $1 10.... Old mixed Oats have been in fair request at firm prices. New Oats have been in better demand, and quoted 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel higher, on lighter offering of desirable samples, particularly of full bodied lots of new Mixed Western. Old White has been scarce and wanted at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at 46½c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 44c. for do., in store; [illegible] for ordinary to very choice White Western, from store, track and afloat; 41½c.@42½c. for full test lots of new good to prime Mixed Western; 40c.@41½c. for car lots do.; 38c.@41½c. for inferior to very good new Black and Dark Mixed, and 39c.@[illegible] for ordinary to fair new White Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request and weak in price, including Bags at 14c.@15c.; Bagging at 13½c.@14c.; Domestic Bagging at 14½c.@14½c.; sales, 300 rolls Domestic Bagging at 14½c.@14½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with old Bale quoted from $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 [illegible] for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 50. Straw selling slowly at from 80c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been moderately sought after at about previous rates; 1,300 bales sold at 10½c., gold. Jute Butts were purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales, at 3½c., currency ₩ lb. Other kinds quiet. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $180@$240 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russia, $[illegible] ₩ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c.@9c., gold; Jute, [illegible], gold; Jute Butts at 3¼c. ₩ lb., currency. The extensive sales of Jute Butts for forward delivery at 2½c., gold, mentioned by us a day or two since, reached 15,000 bales.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for stock, on a firm market for most kinds, holders showing less urgency to place supplies; sales, 3,000 Orinoco at 23c., gold; 3,500 Buenos Ayres, 23 seconds, 2,000 Matamoras, 1,600 Zanzibar, 800 Santo Rico, and 1,500 Cordova Kips at Boston, on private terms.

HOPS—There has been a fair movement noted in both old and new crops, with, however, some irregularity in values. About 250 bales of the new growth have been received during the past week, from which small sales have been made to the brewing trade [illegible]. Purchases of new Hops, in the interior of this State have been reported at prices ranging from 40c.@45c. ₩ lb. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, nominal; Olds, growth 1870, nominal; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 10c.@15c.@20c. Mr. Emmet Wells remarks: "The first arrivals of new Hops in market usually causes a heavy decline in the prices of Yearlings and Olds, but this season has proved an exception to the rule, and instead of a heavy decline in the price of 1870s and '71s, the few remaining in market are held at almost as high prices as new Hops. This is especially the case with Yearlings; these being scarcely any demand for them at present, however, our quotations are nominal. Brewers who require old Hops on the start, for mixing purposes, will soon realize the scarcity of Yearlings and 1870s, and the market being bare of foreign Hops, scarcely anything remains on hand of old stock excepting 1868s and 1869s; of these large quantities will be required during the season. No reliable estimate can yet be made of the extent of the new crop, though we are inclined to believe it will not exceed 60,000 bales, which will be about the same as last year's yield." Receipts for the week, (new and old,) 317 bales; receipts for corresponding week in 1871, 1,671 bales. Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1872, 317 bales. Total receipts for same period in 1871, 1,671 bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $[illegible] ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The demand has been more satisfactory within our range, in good part for manufacturing. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@33c.; Oak, Rough, Bellies, all weights, 28c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at uniform prices, including Common at $1 [illegible], and Lump at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—A moderate trade has been reported in most kinds of stock at essentially unaltered rates. Southern Pine, $[illegible]; White Pine Box Boards, $[illegible]; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $[illegible]; Clear Pine, $60@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $[illegible]; Cherry Boards and Planks, $[illegible]; Oak and Ash, $[illegible]; Maple and Birch, $[illegible]; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $[illegible]; Shingles, $[illegible].

METALS—Copper has been steady, but without activity; 150,000 lbs. changed hands at 33½c.@33¾c. ₩ lb.... Scotch Pig-iron has been in moderate demand at somewhat variable prices, with sales reported of 700 tons at $[illegible] for Eglinton, which was generally quoted, however, at $52 asked, and $[illegible] for Glengarnock, ₩ ton. American Pig-iron firm, but without important movements. English Iron Rails have been in good request and quoted at $74@$76, gold, with sales of 3,000 tons on private terms.... Of Sheet-iron, 300 packs common, sold on private terms.... Lead dull on the basis of $6 45, gold, for ordinary foreign Pig.... Spelter [illegible] at [illegible] gold, ₩ lb.... Pig-tin has been in light demand on the basis of 34½c., gold, for English and Straits, though toward the close holders were more confident in their views, favored by foreign reports of an advance. Tin Plates dull and weak, with I. C. Charcoal quoted at $12 50@$12 75, and Charcoal Terne at $11 50@$12, gold; 200 boxes of the latter sold on private terms.... Zinc steady but inactive.

MOLASSES—Neglected and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in freely request at firm rates, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls. Strained at $4 [illegible], nearly all at the latter rate; and 2,000 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 75@$6 25 ₩ 280 lbs.... Tar lower and quiet; 125 bbls. Wilmington sold at $4 25, and 102 bbls. Washington, to arrive, on private terms.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at 58c.@[illegible], closing weak at 58c. on free offerings.

OILS—There has been a moderate call noted for the leading kinds, which have been held with rather more confidence. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached at $1 65@$1 70; Lard-oil, 83c.@90c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; Saponified, 52½c.@53½c.; Linseed, 85c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@48c., as extremes; Extra Bleached, [illegible]@67½c.@80c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 40c.@42c.; Yellow, 55c.@57c.; White, 65c.@70c., ₩ gallon; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Tallow-oil, 7¼c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted firm on the basis of 12¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, with a better inquiry noted; 4,000 bbls., deliverable to Oct. 15, sold at 12½c.... Refined has been in moderate request, with sales reported here of 2,000 bbls. at 24c.@24½c., closing less buoyantly. At Philadelphia, 23¼c.@23¾c. were the current quotations for early delivery, on a dull market.... Case Oil unchanged; quoted at 28c.@[illegible].... Naphtha, 15c.@15½c.

PROVISIONS—The Provision trade generally has been very quiet today.... Pork has been in less demand at about previous figures in most instances, supplies offered with some reserve. The market closed in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 720 bbls., in lots, at $14 10@$14 25 for full and job lots of new Western Mess; $13 [illegible] for old do.; in a special yard; $16 50 for Clear; $12 50@$12 62½ for new Western Prime Mess; $11 for new Prime, and $10 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, with sales reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, buyer September, at $14 20 ₩ bbl.... City dressed hogs have been in less demand at from 6½c.@7c., chiefly at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been quiet but firm at from 10c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders, 8c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 200 pkgs., in lots; also 3,000 City pickled Hams and 500 do. Shoulders, in bulk, at 13c.@14c., the latter rate for fancy lots; and 600 Green Hams, in bulk, at 12c.... Bacon has been in reduced stock and quoted firm, but has been less freely dealt in; sales have been reported since our last of 420 boxes Long Clear, in lots for early delivery, part at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 2,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, at 8c.; and 100 boxes City Short Clear, January delivery, at 8½c.... Lard has been very quiet since our last at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 410 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for good to strictly prime old Western Steam; 9⅜c. for [illegible] Western; 9½c. for [illegible]; 9c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; [illegible] for [illegible]. For forward delivery the inquiry has been light, at [illegible] for prime Western Steam, seller September, at $[illegible] ₩ lb.... Beef products have been inactive [illegible] for inferior to choice brands Mess, and $[illegible] for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl.; 150 tcs. Tierce Beef at from $[illegible] for Prime Mess; $18@$20 for India Mess and $[illegible] for Extra City, ₩ tierce; [illegible]; 100 tcs. Beef Hams held at $[illegible]. Butter has been quoted [illegible] steady, on a moderate demand, mainly for prime to choice stock. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for poor to choice State; [illegible] for fancy lots do.; [illegible] for poor to fine Western; [illegible] for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.... Cheese comparatively dull, shippers operating reservedly, within the previous range. We quote: the range at 8c.@13c. for poor to prime State Factory, with fancy lots at a shade higher figures; 7c.@12c. for common to choice Dairy, and [illegible] for Skimmed, ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair request within our modest range: Carolina at $8 75@$9 75 for ordinary to very choice; Rangoon, $8 [illegible], and Patna, $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request at previous rates, including Turk's Island at 32c.@34c.; Liverpool Ground, [illegible]; Liverpool Fine, $[illegible] ₩ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 [illegible]; Barrels, $1 [illegible]; Factory-filled, $[illegible] ₩ bbl.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull; Crude nominal at 9¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,000 pockets by the Countess of Flint sold at $2 50, gold, 90 days' credit; market firm. Timothy has been attracting more attention, at buoyant rates for the better qualities; 250 bags sold at $3 75@$4, for prime to very choice, ₩ bushel. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Clover at [illegible]; Rough Flax, $[illegible]; Timothy, $[illegible] for ordinary to very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $[illegible], gold, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand and firm. Goat were steady and quite strongly. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 50c.; Guatemala, 37½c.@40c.; Chagres, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; [illegible]; San Juan, 25c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 40c.@60c.; Angostura, 40c.; Puerto Bello, Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency ₩ lb. Goat—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 50c.; [illegible] cash, 40c.; Patna, 45c., gold; East India Tanned Goat, 60c.@65c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency ₩ lb.

SOAP—Has been in limited demand, with Castile quoted at 11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Fancy, 8½c., and No. 1, 5½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair jobbing demand and quoted firm, including No. 1 Nutmegs, 94c.@96c.; Mace, $1 [illegible]; Cassia, 35c.@36c.; White Pepper, 30c.; Black Pepper, [illegible]; Ginger, 11c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Cloves, 22c.

SUGARS—There has been a livelier movement reported in Raw to-day, refiners having purchased quite freely, at very firm rates for desirable grades of stock, which holders offered less freely, and in some instances, a further slight advance. Sales have been reported of 1,818 hhds. and 1,771 boxes, including 760 hhds., fully [illegible], and [illegible] Cuba at 9⅜c.; 900 hhds. common do. do., 8⅞c.; 218 hhds. fair refining to good grocery do. do., at 9⅛c.; 200 hhds. Martinique at 9½c.; 450 hhds. and 551 boxes Centrifugal at 10⅜c.; [illegible] boxes Muscovado at [illegible], and 194 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7½c. ₩ lb. Other sales were reported without reliable particulars. Refined in demand and firm. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in less demand, but firm in price, on restricted offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., for ordinary to prime, chiefly. Prime Hard Stearine has been in demand and quoted at 10⅛c., in tcs. ₩ lb.; 75 tcs. Beef sold at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been more salable and held with more confidence; 1,600 half-chests Green, 2,800 half-chests Japan and 1,300 half-chests Oolong sold at full rates.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has attracted more attention, chiefly for export, at firm prices; 500 hhds. sold at 9c.@13c. [illegible]. There has also been a freer movement in Seed-leaf, which has been quoted unchanged as to values; sales, 500 cases Connecticut Wrappers at 45c.@55c.; 120 cases new State at 11½c.@18c.; 100 cases new Pennsylvania at [illegible]; 68 cases new Ohio at 9c.@13½c., and 100 cases old crop Sumatra at 15c.@25c. ₩ lb. Havana has been in better request, and 800 bales have been purchased at 90c.@$1 17½ ₩ lb. There has been a moderate call for Manufactured within the previous range. We now quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@10½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	10c.@10½c.	10½c.@11½c.
Good Leaf	11c.@11½c.	11½c.@12½c.
Fine Leaf	11½c.@12½c.	13c.@14c.
Selections	13c.@14c.	15c.@16c.

And Seed Leaf thus: Old Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Wrappers, 30c.@60c.; Running lots, 14c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 20c.@35c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c.; Ohio Fillers, 11c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 15c.@18c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c. New Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 14c.@18c.; Seconds, 25c.@35c.; Wrappers, 40c.@65c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York State Running lots, 12c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Assorted lots, [illegible]@22c.; Ohio Running lots, 11c.@16c.; Wisconsin and Western, 9c.@11c. Havana Tobacco as follows: Havana—Common, 90c.@95c.; Good, 97½c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 85c.@$1. Manufactured Tobacco—Black Work, common and medium, 18c.@25c.; good and fine, 21c.@30c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@40c.; good and fine, 45c.@85c., in bond. Messrs. M. Rader & Son report the exports of Tobacco from New-York in August thus:

Destination.	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	&c.	Stems.	Manuf. lbs.
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	11,852	14,146	233	[illegible]	1,870
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mediterranean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,614
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77,313
South America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. N. A. Prov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,462
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	136,000
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	6,233	12,123	14,201	233	[illegible]	515,221

WHISKY—Has advanced to 94c. ₩ gallon, on sales of 300 bbls., closing firmly.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth and charter, has been in very good demand and rates have been again quoted firmer, closing strong. The offerings of general cargo, on berth, have been moderate at the ruling figures. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were attracting rather more attention, as also vessels for the Cotton, Staves and Tobacco trades.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 7,500 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat; 10,000 bushels do. (reist room same term).... For London, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat; 150 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 30s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₩ bushel; 500 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 200 pkgs. Butter at 50s.... For Bristol, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Pork and 300 bbls. Beef at 5s. ₩ bbl.; 130 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce; 4,600 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 30 tons Oil at 45s.; 150 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Italian bark, 432 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 71½d. ₩ quarter.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 322 tons, with 2,400 quarters do. at 7s. 10½d., or, if direct, at 7s. 7½d.; another, 888 tons, with 2,600 quarters do. at 7s. 6d., if direct, at 7s. 4½d.; a British brig, 380 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., same rates; a British bark, 380 tons, with about 2,200 quarters do., same rates; another, 381 tons, with 2,900 quarters do., at 7s. 9d., flat; an Italian bark, 491 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 8s., or, if direct, at 7s. 9d.; the British steam-ship Oeland, 1,097 tons, (to arrive,) with about 8,500 quarters do., at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, 8s.; a Russian bark, 480 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, privileges extending to the Continent, (on foreign charter,) on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 500 bags Coffee at 40s.... For Hamburg, by steam, 35 bbls. Beef, at 7s. ₩ bbl.... For Stettin, direct, an American brig, 352 tons, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.... For Cadiz, an American brig, 301 tons, with Staves, on private terms.... For Genoa, an American bark, 378 tons with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 318 tons, with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, at 27½c. to the Mediterranean, excluding the Spanish ports; and an Italian brig, 302 tons, with about 7,500 cases do., at 30c. to the Mediterranean, excluding the Spanish ports, 28½c. to either Naples, Palermo or Messina, 25c. to the Adriatic, and 30c. to Constantinople.... Two or three vessels for Petroleum, (including one from Philadelphia,) two vessels for Grain, and one or two for Cotton were under refusal, at equal to the current rates.... For Hayti, two brigs, each about 180 tons, at $1,700, gold, each.... For the West Indies, a British brig, 280 tons, with general cargo, at $3,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Lake Imports—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 26,120 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—70,175 bushels Wheat, 97,305 bushels Corn. Lake Shipments from Elevators—5,000 bushels Wheat, 29,300 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 470 bushels Barley, 300 bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, 7c., to New-York. Flour in good demand; sales of Western Spring at [illegible]; Bakers', $[illegible]; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@[illegible]. Wheat quiet, steady; sales of 8,000 bushels of White Michigan at $1 [illegible]; Red Winter at $1 [illegible]; sales of 30,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 on private terms. Corn strong and held at 54½c.@55c.; sales of 6,000 bushels, in lots, at 53½c. Oats quiet and very small supply of old in the market; sales of new Toledo at 37c. Balance of market unchanged. Cattle—receipts today [illegible] head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 9,362 head, or 538 cars against [illegible] cars for the same time last week. Market this morning was lifeless, but little stock offering, and but few buyers in attendance. Yards clear with the exception of a few odds and ends for retail; sales of 65 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,370 lbs., at $6 75; 4 Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,760 lbs., at $6 50; 137 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,222 to 1,247 lbs., at $5 75@$6 [illegible]; 35 Stock Steers, averaging 1,081 lbs., at $3 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,800 head; market closed firm at $[illegible] for Canada Lambs; Sheep, $[illegible]. The only sale today was 200 head of Ohio Sheep, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts today, 3,100 head, making total supply for the week thus far 22,100 head, against [illegible] head for the same time last week; market dull and slow, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. on good to common stock; sales of 61 Ohios, averaging 203 lbs., at $[illegible]; 71 Ohios, averaging 190 lbs., at $4 90; 249 Ohios, ranging from 191 lbs. to 214 lbs., at $5 10; 113 Michigans, averaging 194 lbs., at $4 75.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; closed quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 18½ cash, $1 18¼ seller September, $1 15¾ seller October; No. 1 Spring, $1 24@$1 26; No. 3 Spring, $1 12; Rejected, 97c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] for regular and fresh, cash; 36⅛c., seller September, 36½c. seller October. Rejected, 34½c. Oats—Business small; quotations lower; No. 2, 24c.@24¼c.; Rejected, 19½c. Rye steady, No. 2 [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 61c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Mess Pork held at $14 50, $14 bid; December quotable at $13 [illegible]. Lard—8⅛c.@[illegible] for Winter, 8½c. for Summer. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 90c. Freights to Buffalo—14c.@14½c. on Corn, 15c.@15½c. on Wheat; to Kingston, 22c. on Wheat. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 205,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 33,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 193,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Sept. 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled and dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 [illegible]; Amber Michigan, $1 43; buyer September, $1 43; $1 44½; seller September, $1 41½@$1 42; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 55; No. 1 Red, cash and seller September, $1 41¼@$1 42; No. 2 Red, [illegible]; Rejected Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady; High Mixed held at [illegible]; Low Mixed, [illegible]. Oats quiet and weak; No. 1, 29c.; No. 2, [illegible]; Rejected, 23c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 5¾c.@6c.; to Oswego, 12c.; to Kingston, 13c. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sample lots of No. 2 Winter at $1 [illegible]. Corn—Buyers and sellers apart; nothing done. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 24½c.@25c. Barley heavy; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 60c. Whisky firm at 90c.@91c. Pork quiet and steady; jobbing sales at $14 75. Bacon—Business small; quotations lower; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., buyer September; jobbing lots Clear Rib, 10½c. Bulk Meats—[illegible]; Shoulders at 6c.; Sides, 9½c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats lower; boxed Shoulders, 6¼c.; seller last half of January; Lard in improved demand; small lot of refined sold at 9½c. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@[illegible]. Cattle dull. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,600 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 [illegible] for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales in small lots of old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]; new Amber Winter at $1 70. Corn dull; sales of 3,800 bushels, in lots, at [illegible]. Oats sold at 41c.@42c. for Western. Cornmeal at $1 60 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts quoted at $[illegible]; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middlings, $[illegible] ₩ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 4,300 bushels Corn, 240,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—12,000 bushels Malt, [illegible] feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $[illegible]. Wheat steady; Red, $1 [illegible]@$1 55. Corn steady at 46c. Rye unchanged; old, [illegible]@75c.; new, 65c.@70c. Oats in fair demand and firm; old, 36c.@38c.; new, 28c.@30c. Barley in good demand at 70c.@72c. Pork nominally $12 50. Lard in fair demand and firm; offerings light; Summer, 7½c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk-meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Hams unchanged. Live Hogs steady at $4 30@$4 50. Whisky in fair demand at 90c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Cattle market opened with fair demand, attendance of buyers, and with but light supply of cattle. Offerings at the yards for the week number 490 cars being about [illegible] loads less than last week. Considering the supply, there is but little change in prices. Common and medium grades are plenty, and the market for them dull, heavy and drooping. Prices show a range of from 4½c.@7½c., the range being from 5½c.@6½c. Sheep and Lambs in large supply. Lambs and common grades of Sheep are in good demand at full prices; Sheep quoted at 4¼c.@5c.; Lambs, 5¾c.@6½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Clover-seed—No sales. Timothy is quoted: New, $3 [illegible]; Old, $3 [illegible]. Flaxseed in demand at $1 [illegible]. Flour firm; Superfine, $[illegible]; Extras, $[illegible]; North-western Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $[illegible]@$9 75; St. Louis do., $[illegible]; High Grades, $[illegible]. Wheat in fair demand at full figures; Red Western at $1 [illegible]; White, $1 [illegible]. Rye steady at [illegible]. Corn in improved demand; Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats less active; Old White, 46c.; New, 41c.@41½c. Petroleum advanced, held at 10½c. for Crude; 23½c. for Refined, for September, none offering. Whisky offered at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Tobacco active and firm; sales, 60 hhds. Flour active; Extra Family $[illegible]. Wheat easier, but unchanged; Choice Red and White, on arrival, $1 [illegible]. Corn, 56c.@58c. Oats, new, [illegible]. Rye, new, 58c.@60c. Provisions in fair demand and easy. Mess Pork, $13 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10c., loose. Hams—Sugar Cured, 16½c.@17c. Lard, 9¾c.@10c. order lots, higher. Whisky firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 29; No. 2, $1 18¼. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Fall, 62½c. Freights—To Buffalo, 15½c.; to Oswego, 22c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat—Business small; quotations lower; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 41; sales, 2,000 bushels do., seller December at $1 [illegible]; 4,000 bushels, seller all the year, at $1 [illegible]. Corn unchanged. Oats steady at 34c. Petroleum firm; Refined held, 21½c.@[illegible] for car lots; [illegible] for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Cotton firm; Middlings, 21c.; net receipts, 373 bales; gross, 690 bales; exports, coastwise, 164 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 5,885 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,153 bales; gross, 4,941 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—Cotton active, in good demand; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 632 bales; exports, coastwise, 682 bales; sales, 317 bales; stock, 1,468 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,736 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,236 bales; sales, 1,227 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 6.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 1,553 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 3,564 bales. Weekly net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 592 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,880 bales; gross, 1,909 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,319 bales; sales, 2,300 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Richard T. Ceasar vs. Emma S. Ceasar; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Leonard.

Charlotte C. Lansdowne vs. E. Benjamin; motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Earthquake Waves on the California Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 30.

Col. Mendell reports that on Friday last, at 4 P. M., the Coast Survey tide gauge at Fort Point began registering earthquake waves, and continued to record the vibrations for a period of twenty hours. The phenomenon indicated that a great earthquake, of long duration, was taking place at the time at some great distance from this coast. The waves were about six inches high, and were plainly detected on the beach. Some future arrival from the west will probably bring intelligence of the locality of this great convulsion.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1869."—HORACE GREELEY (Speech of 5th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS.—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE RED POCKET-BOOK.—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROB ROY CAROTTE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND GYMNASTICS.—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others. Matinée at 2½.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and Company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Thos. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday issue.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday issue.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00
Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Terms cash in advance.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We beg to call the attention of Republican Committees and Clubs all over the country to the special CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a complete storehouse of facts for the use of Republican speakers and newspapers, presented in a readable form, and sure to attract attention and do good wherever it is circulated.

Of this edition we have already printed and sold 275,000 copies. We have a large number of orders in hand, which we shall execute as soon as possible. Republican Clubs and Secretaries should send for a specimen copy, price 2 cents.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The following figures show only the ACTUAL INCREASE *in the Circulation of the Daily and Weekly issues of the* NEW-YORK TIMES.

GAINS ON PREVIOUS WEEK.

	Daily.	Weekly.
May 25	240	1,000
June 1	720	2,240
June 8	1,000	960
June 15	680	2,000
June 22	——	2,240
June 29	——	480
July 6	1,000	960
July 13	1,000	4,200
July 20	800	2,400
July 27	1,200	2,400
Aug. 3	2,840	15,000
Aug. 10	1,000	2,000
Aug. 17	480	2,400
Aug. 24	1,200	2,000
Aug. 31	——	17,000
Three months gain	15,280	70,000

We once more brand the story invented by the Chicago and New-York *Tribunes*, to the effect that Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES gave any land whatever to President GRANT, as a "lie made out of whole cloth"—that being the form of denial most familiar to Mr. GREELEY. The facts will be made clear in a few days. In the meantime, we say that Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES never gave an inch of land, or any other property, to Gen. GRANT, and, if we do not make that statement good, we will put down ten thousand dollars toward our poor children's fund. Will the *Tribune* undertake to subscribe the same sum if it cannot prove its lying statement? Since it is so confident, surely it cannot hesitate to accept this offer. If has been hammering at this same lie, ding-dong, every day for weeks past, and vociferating that it is true. We will prove it to be utterly false or give the Children's Fund ten thousand dollars, provided the *Tribune* will pay over an equal sum if it should fail in substantiating its statements. Now, then, Mr. FENTON's pupil in political and other chicanery, what do you say to that offer? Do you sneak off as usual?

Gen. DIX's letter of acceptance is addressed directly to the main issue in this State. Referring to his nomination, he says: "Should it be ratified by the people, no effort on my part will be spared to aid them in the redress of abuses which dishonor the State, and which will inflict irretrievable disaster on its character and prosperity, unless arrested by timely and efficient remedies." Of the absolute sincerity of this pledge, it is unnecessary to speak. The author's long life of purity and fidelity place it beyond question. Against Gen. DIX, thus simply and unreservedly pledged to reform, there is pitted the Democratic Party. Last year the Executive chosen by that party, and its present allies, defeated reform in the State Legislature. They would do the same this year if they obtained the opportunity. In such a case the duty of all honest men, of whatever party, is perfectly plain.

The *Tribune* appeals, in a left-handed way, for support for KERNAN as Governor, on the ground that he is a "sincere and earnest member of the Roman Catholic Church." In doing this, the *Tribune* makes another display of the bungling stupidity which has characterized it since GREELEY threw up the reins. We are in favor of keeping religious controversies out of this canvass, but the *Tribune* is determined to bring them in. So much the worse for its wretched cause. Let every man enjoy his religious opinions in peace, but do not let us introduce them into politics. When the *Tribune* bawls out to the Democrats, "Vote for KERNAN, because he is an earnest Roman Catholic," it takes hold of a sword with two edges, and is pretty sure to cut its fingers.

According to the Greeley organ, the second place on the State ticket of the hybrid party has been given to "a prominent and honored member of the Republican Party." If we are not mistaken, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW will shortly be proved to have received from his party a good deal more prominence and honor than he deserved. Judge BARNARD's fall has not yet borne all its fruits. A certain quota of the legal profession has already shared his disgrace, but there are some still remaining whose remarkable "influence" over the Erie Judge was not quite so generally recognized as that of his notorious associates. We understand that the renegade Republican who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor at Syracuse, performed some remarkable feats of judicial lacerdomain through his "influence" with Judge BARNARD. The facts will come out in due course.

The fact ought to be remembered that one of the planks of the platform on which the Syracuse Convention has placed its candidates is a square indorsement of the administration of Gov. HOFFMAN. The fact that HOFFMAN and the Tammany Ring are convertible terms has been made sufficiently manifest in these columns. It was a piece of very transparent hypocrisy in the managers of the Convention to try to earn a little cheap capital out of the shortcomings of the last Legislature, in the same document which approves of the acts of a man who was in league with the worst elements of that Legislature to defeat every measure of local reform and shield the Ring thieves—in whose power he is—from their appropriate punishment. JOHN T. HOFFMAN stood between HALL and removal, stood, between TWEED and a speedy trial, and cheated New-York City out of every installment of local reform which passed the Legislature. The men who indorsed HOFFMAN knew of his infamy as Mayor, and of his shameful subserviency to TWEED and SWEENY as Governor, and yet they ask people to believe that they are earnest "Reformers" in the same breath that they give the tool of the Ring a first-class certificate of character!

We are assured by members of the legal profession that a wondrous change has been, for some time, observable in the manners and methods of the people in the office of the Sheriff of this County. BRENNAN and his satellites are making a clumsy attempt to gain a reputation for civility, which, considering the extent of the natural and acquired brutality of their manners, must cost them a prodigious effort. They have not, indeed, foregone the luxury of presenting extortionate bills or exacting illegal fees. But they have exhibited quite a startling readiness to cut down said bills or charges to a slight appearance of reasonable dimensions, when any lawyer is found plucky enough to stand upon his rights. We regret to learn that the proportion of the profession that has displayed courage enough to tax BRENNAN's bills is relatively small. The Bar Association owe it to themselves, and their fellow-citizens to allow nothing to turn them aside from the task of giving their powerful aid toward cleansing out that sink of corruption, which is to be found in the Sheriff's office. If BRENNAN is disposed to fawn a little now, he will bite all the deeper when he gets the chance. He is working and waiting for GREELEY's election to show that the blast of reform has "blown over," and in that case, the lawyers, in common with their clients will certainly find cause to regret that they did not display a little resolution at the right moment.

The burglar policeman who has received his deserts in the shape of a sentence of twenty years in the State Prison, has invented a pleasing term for the crime of breaking into other people's houses. This versatile officer calls his burglarious feats "discrepancies." We commend the epithet to the favorable consideration of the followers of Mr. GREELEY, FENTON, BRENNAN, DOOLITTLE, TWEED & Co. are sadly in want of a few elegant periphrases to varnish their record withal, and the one supplied by Ex-Officer AIKEN comes from a source well fitted to suit their case. It is certainly more compact than the Professor's clumsy and impudent way of characterizing the peccadilloes of DOOLITTLE as "an error of taste and an error of judgment."

A good many loose statements have been made in regard to the prospect of effecting the removal of Judge CURTIS and the professional disqualification of CARDOZO. The facts are simply these: As soon as the Prindle case is disposed of by the Senate, that body will begin an investigation with the view of finding out whether sufficient grounds exist for the removal of Judge CURTIS. It will be remembered that the credit of showing that the Marine Court come under the category of "Courts of Record," and that its Judges are therefore subject to the action of the Executive and the State Senate, is due to the Committee of the Bar Association, who so ably argued this point before the Governor. As to CARDOZO, he can only be "thrown over the Bar" by the action of the Judges of the General Term, whose first session is in November. The Governor can assign Justices to fill the vacant places in the General Term left by BARNARD and CARDOZO, whether their successors have been found by that time or not.

The Democracy of Indiana seem determined to make Messrs. O'CONOR and ADAMS Presidential candidates in spite of themselves. The disgust with the Baltimore sell of sale must be rather profound out there, when it leads a respectable body of men to talk of putting in the field an electoral ticket for the purpose of registering votes in favor of leaders who won't take command, and of principles that nobody expects to see put into practice.

Pluck Words to a Slanderer.

In private life, when a man is notoriously addicted to perverting the truth, and inventing false statements about his neighbors, no one thinks it necessary either to believe him or to contradict his fabrications. Still less is it necessary to enter into a controversy with him. Now this is the position occupied by Mr. GREELEY's temporary successor in the management of the *Tribune*. He is constantly inventing or retailing deliberate slanders against all kinds of men, and we may fairly leave the public to judge whether or not it is necessary to take the trouble to expose his lies every time he produces one. He certainly is not entitled to ask any decent journal to enter into a discussion with him. Not only is he in the habit of ascribing words to other newspapers which they never used, but he also constantly denies his own statements, or asserts that he has taken a course exactly opposite to that which he has really pursued. For instance, he stated yesterday that the *Tribune* had "printed COMATTY's story." This is distinctly false. The *Tribune* entirely suppressed COMATTY's story, and the Doolittle letters. What on earth can be the use of a man telling such a stupid falsehood as this?

Again, he says that "the NEW-YORK TIMES wanted United States troops sent the other day to North Carolina." Another flat falsehood. Absolutely no such recommendation has been made by the TIMES, as our readers must be well aware. The person who can be guilty of such barefaced misrepresentations as these must have molded his character on the hero in FOOTE's play of "The Liar." Had he lived in FOOTE's day, we might have naturally supposed that the playwright had taken him for his model. He does by instinct what young *Wildeye*—if that is FOOTE's hero's name—did for amusement.

Now when this man trumps up scandalous charges against the President, or anybody else, ought he to be believed? Is it requisite to go on day after day clearing up the mess he makes? See what he has done in the way of sheer lying during a few weeks past. He has stated—

1. That Gen. GRANT was presented with a cottage by THOMAS MURPHY.

2. That Gen. GRANT was corruptly interested in the Black Friday gold conspiracy.

3. That Attorney-General BARLOW had entered into a compromise with the Ring thieves.

4. That the President had bought up the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

5. That Speaker BLAINE is engaged in bribing the voters of Maine, and that Maine will be richer by "*hundreds of thousands of dollars*" for this canvass.

6. That the proprietors of the TIMES had entered into an Agreement with CONNOLLY and Judge MCCUNN (!) for the distribution of Federal offices (!!).

7. That an editor of the TIMES had been indicted by the Grand Jury in KILPATRICK's case.

8. That the arrest of LENDEAR was part of a deep and dark conspiracy on the part of the editors of the TIMES.

9. That Gen. BANKS' brother had been removed from the Custom-house by orders of Gen. GRANT.

Now all these statements, (and dozens might be added,) were willful untruths. Is the author of them a man worthy to be believed? Ought not his report about any man to be at once rejected, unless it is sustained by strong corroborative evidence? We put that question to all intelligent citizens in the community. And, perhaps, they will arrive at a speedier conclusion concerning the credibility to be attached to *Tribune* attacks on publicmen, when they remember what GREELEY's successor has said of the following gentlemen during the last month or so:

GERRIT SMITH—A "humbug."

W. LLOYD GARRISON—An "abusive old Radical."

Speaker BLAINE—A "pertinacious young man."

Gen. DIX—A "mercenary old man."

ANDREW D. WHITE—A "tool of the Custom-house."

Judge SETTLE—A "mixture of power."

R. H. DANA, Jr.—A "jackdaw."

May not such a reckless libeler as this be safely allowed to go on unanswered?

Gen. Dix and His Calumniators.

The *World* has joined the *Tribune* in the congenial work of defamation. It reproduces the falsehood years ago refuted that Mr. STANTON was the author of Gen. DIX's celebrated dispatch to shoot on the spot any man who should attempt to haul down the American flag. It asserts falsely that the dispatch "was sent, of course, after consideration by the whole Cabinet and by President BUCHANAN; and if any credit is to be given to anybody for sending it, that credit belongs quite as much to the Democratic President, who allowed his Secretary of the Treasury to send it, as to the Secretary, who signed the dispatch."

This whole statement is false. The dispatch was never submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. It was not even known to the President or his Cabinet for several days after it was sent, and was then communicated for information only. It was written by Gen. DIX without consulting with any one, and sent to its destination on his own responsibility precisely as it was written. We shall give, at an early day, the refutation of the falsehood in regard to its authorship.

The *World* asserts that Mr. LINCOLN removed Gen. DIX from the office of Secretary of the Treasury by appointing a Republican successor. This assertion is as unfounded as the others. Gen. DIX resigned the post of Secretary of the Treasury before Mr. BUCHANAN's retirement, and when Mr. LINCOLN entered on the duties of President he found the office vacant. The *World* says Gen. DIX "applied for" employment as a Major-General." This is equally untrue. The appointment was voluntarily tendered by the Government. It adds that he (Gen. DIX) "made interest with President JOHNSON for a double appointment as Naval Officer in New-York and as Minister to France." They were both tendered voluntarily by the Government, like the appointment of Major-General.

In a former article, in which we refuted the assertion of the *Tribune* that Gen. DIX never refused office, we did not know, what we have since learned, that he was appointed, in 1866, Minister to the Hague. The nomination was sent to the Senate without his knowledge and without consultation with him. It was immediately confirmed, and the commission sent to him; but it was declined. He has great reason, as well as the Republican Party, to be gratified with the attacks of the *Tribune* and its fellow-slanderer, the *World*, for it enables those who are familiar with his public life to show that they are calumnious.

What Maine Can Do.

The Tammanyites are building greatly on Maine. They profess to expect from that State compensation for their mortifying defeat in North Carolina, and for their crushing failure in Vermont. Regarding the election on Monday as, in a sense, the key to the November struggle, they declare that they can possess themselves of that key.

It is for the Republicans of Maine to say whether these defiant boasts can be justified. The only thing on which the Tammany men rely is, not any real defection to GREELEY—but an alienation, on account of the Liquor law, which can be claimed as such defection. The only hope of the coalition is in keeping up a show of strength sufficient to attract the place-seekers. If they cannot do that, they are lost. If they can do that, though the show may be ever so deceptive, their purpose is served. We desire to impress distinctly on all Republicans in Maine that, if, from any motive whatever, they allow themselves to be indifferent in this canvass, the effect of their indifference will be to strengthen the Baltimore coalition. The issue presented on Monday is the issue to be presented in November, and voting or not voting, will tell on the November result. We appeal to all sincere men, therefore, who believe that Gen. GRANT, and not Mr. GREELEY, is the safer man for President, and who have a vote in Maine, to cast it without fail for the Republican ticket.

We do not make this appeal from any fear that in any case a decided victory does not await us. We are as sure that it does, as we can be of any political event in the near future. But we desire that the victory shall be not only decided as concerns Maine, but decisive as concerns the whole country. Such a victory can be gained if every Republican will bear his part in the election. Every State election, and all local elections, thus far, show to any reasonable man that the Democrats have lost more than they have gained by the bargain with GREELEY. One after another their pretended supports have been knocked from under them. There is every reason to regard them as at the very crisis of their fortunes, and they do not themselves undertake to conceal the fact. If Maine gives only a fair majority to the Republican ticket on Monday, the sole consequence will be, that hard work through all the States will have to be maintained up to the November election. The national triumph will not be endangered. But if a majority is given which sustains the verdict of North Carolina and Vermont, and shows as plainly as did that verdict that the Republican Party is stronger than ever in the confidence of the country, then the Tammany coalition is dead. This is what the Republicans of the whole nation ask of the Republicans of Maine. To this every Maine Republican has to contribute only his single vote. Surely, that is not too much to ask for so great a result.

"Gran 'o" Custom-House.

The determined, open-eyed misrepresentation to which certain journals are daily subjecting the President, is one of the most striking features of our political life at present—certainly the saddest. For example, the *World* is attacking Gen. GRANT's Administration because of the expenditure upon certain Custom-houses, for the salaries paid to the officers in which it affects to hold him responsible. In parodies the salaries paid at the Custom-house at Appalachicola, in Florida, which, all told, amount to the enormous yearly sum of $6,300; also, those of the Custom-house at Alexandria, Va., which are $4,021. Then setting forth, what every tolerably well-informed person knew before, that the commerce at those ports is small, it exclaims that "a greater swindle was never perpetrated in any country. For this "swindle" it holds the President responsible, and it calls the official persons in these Custom-houses, "GRANT's beef-eaters."

The *World* knows, every man ought to know, that whether the business transacted at the ports in question is little or much, neither Gen. GRANT nor any other President is responsible for the existence of the Custom-houses, the number and the grade of the officers in them, or the salaries they receive. Places are made ports of entry only by act of Congress; Custom-houses are established only by acts of Congress; salaries are paid only in pursuance of like legislation. Nor is Gen. GRANT's Administration or the Republican Party, in any way, even indirectly, connected with this expenditure. Alexandria and Appalachicola were ports of entry, by virtue of an act of Congress, before Gen. GRANT was born.

Whether the position of these places justifies the action of Congress in regard to them, might be a question worth discussion, if it had not been already discussed, with the conclusion that the proper protection of the Customs revenue required the appointment of a Collector and the presence of revenue cutters. But it is obvious to even the dullest comprehension that for this whole matter Gen. GRANT is about as responsible as he is for the daily revolution of the earth upon its axis. And yet such accusations are made in the hope that, untrue as they are, they will help to fix the stigma of extravagance on his Administration.

Poor Servant Beauty.

Some time ago, a scheme was announced, which owed its origin and principal support, we believe, to Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, to establish an agency which should secure to this country, and this City especially, a perennial supply of good domestic servants.

Not long after this idea was broached, Mr. BURRITT paid a visit to this country, and, no doubt, many who heard of his presence fondly hoped that his main object was to put the finishing stroke to the plan which was to secure them henceforth a *ménage* which should rival those of the bewondered houses. From that hour, however, we have heard nothing more of the matter, and we conclude, therefore, that Mr. BURRITT found difficulties in the way, which even his energy was unable successfully to encounter.

In another fortnight, Fifth-avenue and Madison-square will be filling again, the great annual servant hunt will recommence with its wonted briskness, and at least half the conversation and thoughts of householders will be upon this most vexatious subject. "Help" after "help" will be tried, and will cost their unfortunate employers dollar upon dollar. And having been patiently weighed and found exceedingly wanting, they will give place to others not much less incompetent. While we are in this chronic perplexity here, it is trying to take up the London Times and read such advertisements as the following:

"Second footman wanted. Wages, £20 and livery. Not under twenty-one years of age. Who understands footman's duties thoroughly."

There is little doubt that the advertiser will presently secure what he wants, as will another advertiser, who seeks a first-rate laundress at from £18 to £20 a year. Now, these people could, by crossing the Atlantic, at a cost of £4, get from three to five times as much, yet scarcely an appreciable number of them care to do so.

Probably the chief drawback to the success of Mr. BURRITT's plan lay in the apprehension prevalent among good servants as to the class with whom they would have to live. In many respects a servant's life abroad, in gentlemen's houses, runs very smoothly. The domestics are all of the same caliber; each does his work well, and there is great division of labor. They are very well fed, and, except when the house is filled with guests, by no means over-worked, and on such occasions the excitement and the "tips" compensate for trouble. A servant, therefore, who, leaving a first-class foreign household, enters one in this country to find his fellow-servants all boobies, is likely to lose greatly in point of comfort, although he will be a great gainer in point of money. But to young married persons, the gain achieved by coming here would far outweigh the drawbacks.

It certainly appears to us that some such machinery as Mr. BURRITT may have contemplated ought to be practicable, more especially if the co-operation of that very large class of ladies who, abroad, devote their time to assisting their humble neighbors, could be enlisted. If these could associate themselves with a few ladies in New-York, with the view of establishing a "home" for the reception of selected female servants on landing, those only being admitted who arrived duly accredited, we cannot but think that much good might result. There are thousands of clergymen's wives in Germany or England at this moment, whose life is spent in helping to get girls out to service, who have received some instruction in domestic arts, have been well brought up, are neat in their habits, and would quickly, under a mistress or upper servant, who would bestow a little instruction upon them, prove very valuable.

We rest assured that if any lady would do for this country what Miss RYE has accomplished with so much success for Canada, she would meet with a ready support. That the demand for neat, orderly, servant girls is immeasurably short of the supply, is what nobody disputes. Those who would contend that the supply of good servants seems scarce in England, too, must bear in mind that the article denominated in a tendious, first-class English home as indifferently good, would here be regarded as "a treasure."

The Duty of Independent Germans.

Some Republicans, of earnest convictions and of excellent character, have expressed their determination to vote for Mr. GREELEY, "just once," to assist in what they believe to be the wholesome process of breaking up the old parties. So far as that is the expression of revolt against the tyranny of party—a tyranny capable of great and odious oppression, the force and evil effect of which was long ago acutely analyzed and vigorously denounced by the eminent TOCQUEVILLE—it is something with which every sincere and independent citizen must have sympathy. But two questions remain to be asked: Is the means appropriate to the end? and, Is it the best means?

In the first place, Mr. GREELEY personally never has shown, and does not now show, practical sympathy with the sentiment of political independence. He has all his life long been an ardent and unshrinking partisan, approving and adopting the extremest partisan methods of securing a political advantage. He has advocated and demanded the subordination of the civil service to partisan purposes. His first and most emphatic declaration of discontent with the present Administration was frankly based on the neglect of Senator FENTON and his friends—of whom he was one—in the distribution of the Federal offices in this State. His famous dissolution of the firm of SEWARD, WEED & GREELEY was avowedly prompted by a feeling that his political labors had not been rewarded with the preferment he had deserved, and openly declared that he had earned. During the period of the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, he enforced with peculiar bitterness the doctrine that the obligation of Senators to their party was superior to that of their oaths, which required them to act solely as their judgment of the evidence required, and he denounced the dead FESSENDEN, as well as his present political friends ROSS and TRUMBULL, as "traitors," for simply differing in opinion from their party.

In the next place, Mr. GREELEY, as a candidate for the Presidency, represents distinctly the very worst kind of political servitude. He is the nominee of the Democratic Party solely by virtue of the most rigorous exercise of the basest forms of partisan discipline. Not one single Democrat of the three millions professedly committed by the National Democratic Convention believes that Mr. GREELEY holds Democratic views, or would, from conviction, seek the ends Democrats have long sought, or would even accept the political companionship of Democrats, if he did not believe it would serve his present purpose to do so. Mr. GREELEY may think that the Democrats have all changed within a twelvemonth, but no sane man besides entertains any such delusion. The Democrats themselves make no such profession, and so plain have they made it that they regard his nomination solely as a matter of gain that the very first question on which their candidate found it necessary to reassure them was his recognition of their right to a proportionate share of the spoils of office in case of success.

On the other hand, we believe that the election of Gen. GRANT would strongly confirm the policy which respects the honest opinions of individuals. Gen. GRANT is himself a conscientious believer in the right of public opinion to untrammeled expression. He has paid a high tribute to this right, by promptly acquiescing in the decision of the popular will on several important occasions. He has paid a still higher tribute to it by the conscientiousness which he himself has observed, according to the high authority of such witnesses as Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, in the performance of his own duties. Every high official who maintains his own self-respect faithfully, strengthens the self-respect of all citizens.

The Republican Party, of which Gen. GRANT is the candidate, has also shown itself equal to the work of ascertaining and conforming to the best expositions of popular opinion. Its course since the close of JOHNSON's Administration has afforded many instances of this capacity. At the last session of Congress it turned aside from the counsels of mere politicians, to accept the intelligent criticism of independent minds, which guided rather than interpreted the average opinion of the hour. It showed itself, on the two great questions of amnesty and revenue reform, plainly sensitive to the influence of the best minds of the country, and fairly free from the temptation, in its strength, to ignore or repel their intercession. For the above reasons and others kindred to them, which we need not now recite, we believe the independent citizen will have a better chance to make his honest convictions felt under Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party than under Mr. GREELEY and the Democracy.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Centennial Commissioners have so far been considerably embarrassed through a failure on the part of Congress to make an appropriation for immediate expenses. The bill provides for the issue of $10,000,000 of stock in shares of $10 each. The Board of Finance has just perfected a plan for an equal division of the shares in the several States and Territories of the Union, by which it appears that New-York is to have the honor of subscribing $1,120,000, while Pennsylvania gets $912,410; Ohio, $661,230; Illinois, $688,710; Missouri, $446,410; Indiana, $455,870; Massachusetts, $677,000; Kentucky, $340,600; Tennessee, $336,200; Virginia, $317,740; Iowa, $309,070; Georgia, $307,100; Michigan, $307,090; North Carolina, $277,850; Wisconsin, $273,330; Alabama, $268,540; New-Jersey, $234,900; Mississippi, $216,730; Texas, $209,300; Maryland, $202,820; Louisiana, $198,520; South Carolina, $188,000; Maine, $169,880; California, $145,300; Connecticut, $139,300; Arkansas, $125,650; West Virginia, $114,040; Minnesota, $112,060; Kansas, $94,500; Vermont, $86,720; New-Hampshire, $82,800; Rhode Island, $80,870; Florida, $48,600; District of Columbia, $34,170; Delaware, $32,850; Nebraska, $31,900; Nevada, $22,800; Oregon, $21,007; Utah, $21,510; Nevada, $11,020; Colorado, $10,240; Washington, $8,210; Montana, $6,340; Idaho, $6,300; Dakota, $5,850; Arizona, $5,500; Wyoming, $5,300. The Commissioner and alternate Commissioner of each State and Territory are to have charge of the subscriptions until the entire amount has been made up. According to the rules which have been agreed to, it appears that one hundred clear days are to be allowed for the sale of shares. At the end of that time the books will have to be forwarded to Philadelphia. The Commissioners expect that the applications for stock will greatly exceed the sum required, and it is to be hoped they may not be disappointed.

In the testimony taken in regard to the Mont disaster, there is one remarkable discrepancy. One of the witnesses swears to having seen a green light where a red light should have been, while others give evidence of a precisely opposite character. This difference can easily be explained by the supposition that one of the witnesses was afflicted with a mild form of color blindness, which is exceedingly common, and which consists in an inability to perceive any difference between red and green. The fact that a very large number of persons are afflicted in this way ought to have suggested to those who framed the law which requires vessels to carry a red light on one bow and a green light on the other, to substitute some other color in the place of one of these. A red light and a blue light, or a green light and a blue one, could be easily distinguished by men who can see no difference in red and green; and had both the *Mont* and the *Home* Conking carried a blue light on one bow, it is quite possible that the collision would never have taken place.

The editor of the *World* has written a letter asserting that he is neither dead nor dying. This letter, which is addressed to the editor "Dear CHAMBERLAIN," thereby suggesting the peculiarly appropriate line, whereon Moore sets of Eugene Aram, that

"Guilt was the guise character'ne that upheld him to the last,"

is introduced by an explanatory paragraph which frankly says that the editor's letter may be "easily credited to abundant heartsickness," or unconstituted influence in healthful vanity. Has this sort of effect upon the *World* people that Gray had better return at once to Stoke Pogis? It is absolutely wearying to the mind to be told that ab—, we feel, Mr. Shakspere has put the tingling charm of yet into what's *World* editor is capable of saying under the stimulus of provocation. It is natural that he should object to being "incurred in a shrewdness of Hurlbert on Greek," since "Hurlbert Greek" is conceded to be an unknown tongue; but there is no reason why he should abuse QUINCEYLLIN, and charge that respectable Roman with having broken "from the dusky throng shepherded by the wand dread and golden." If QUINCEYLLIN was at one time a negro minstrel, and has since as the *World* man intimates, abandoned that profession, he need not, therefore, be held in scorn. There is comfort, however, for the readers of the *World* in this remarkable letter. For the writer, instead of promising to return to his post and write leading articles on "Hurlbert Greek," announces that he is going to visit a man who has "resisted transition into the void." This looks very much like a quest for the fountain of perpetual youth; and if the *World* editor really has gone on such an expedition, it will doubtless occupy him during the rest of his natural life.

By way, no doubt, of keeping up his old character of managing to get on the wrong side under the erroneous belief it is to be the winning side, the *Herald* has been hot for GREELEY. Yet whatever may be done with other parts of that paper, it does not do to read the venom of its money article uninterruptedly with "patience and approach," for there, at least, there seems sometimes to be reason. Hence we did yesterday in that article this very candid statement:

"It may be difficult to explain why any should grow firmer with the increase of Mr. GREELEY's chances for the Presidency, considering the specie-paying proclivities, professions and intentions of that gentleman; but the fact stands that ever since the Presidential nomination was made gold has been alternately weak and strong with the varying prospects of success and defeat of Mr. GREELEY."

True as gospel, every word of it, and the writer might have added that it cuts have shown like indications; that is, that they have weakened as GREELEY's chances seemed to improve, and strengthened as those chances have declined. Of course, a ticket or any money market will have a certain effect in any case, apart from political considerations, but there is not a shadow of doubt that the substantial business interests of the country would rather enormously by GREELEY's election, and that the hermetics of Wall-street constantly indicate the general belief to that effect. When even the *Herald*, this blurts out the truth, the friends should be chary of assailing private gentlemen, bankers and others, for daring to assert what the common sense of nearly the whole business community has long seen and acknowledged.

GEN. DIX'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following correspondence between Hon. William A. Wheeler, President of the Republican State Convention, and Gen. John A. Dix, has been given to the public:

MALONE, Aug. 28, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I perform a most agreeable duty in advising you of your nomination as a candidate for Governor by the Republican State Convention, held at Utica on the 21st inst. The act was by acclamation, and in a spirit which nothing but a life-long record of patriotic, faithful and efficient discharge of duty in public and private stations could have inspired. The Convention but gave voice to the wishes of all men in the State, without regard to party, who desire a thorough reform and honest administration of our State affairs, and a firm adhesion to the great principles settled by the war, in which settlement you bore conspicuous and honorable part.

In the firm conviction that the action of the Convention will be ratified by the people in November, I am, with sincere respect,

Yours truly,
W. A. WHEELER,
President, &c.

The Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

REPLY.

SHAYFIELD, WEST HAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 2, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 28th inst., advising me of my nomination as a candidate for Governor by the Republican Convention, held at Utica on the 21st ult., was duly received. I am very thankful to the Convention for thus distinguishing me when the names of so many gentlemen of high character were presented to it for the same office, and especially for the unanimity with which the nomination was tendered. You are aware that it was not only unsought for by me, but distinctly declined; not because I do not appreciate fully the honor even of being named for the Chief Magistracy of New-York, but for reasons purely personal. If the Convention deemed it of so much importance, in the existing condition of things in the State and the Union, as to make the nomination in opposition to my expressed wishes, I am sure the members must have been actuated by public considerations too strong to be disregarded on my part. I therefore waive all objections, and accept it. Should it be ratified by the people, no effort on my part will be spared to aid them in the redress of abuses which dishonor the State, and which will inflict irretrievable injury on its character and prosperity unless arrested by timely and efficient remedies.

For the kind and complimentary manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Convention, I beg you to accept my thanks, and to assure you of the sincere respect with which I am very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. W. A. WHEELER, President of the Convention.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Preparing to Announce the Verdict at Geneva.

Arrival of the Emperor of Austria in the Prussian Capital.

Another Rise in Coal in England—Miners Ready to Strike.

The Reported Egyptian Invasion of Abyssinia Denied.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Close of the Deliberations of the Tribunal—The Invitation of the Swiss Federal Council Accepted by the Members.

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon today, and remained in session until 2½ o'clock, concluding finally all business requiring deliberation. The Court adjourned till Monday, to give time for the final drafting, revising and translating of the official copies of the judgment rendered.

The Arbitrators have accepted the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council to a State dinner at Berne on Thursday next in celebration of the happy issue of their deliberations. They will return to Geneva on Saturday, the 14th inst., when their official signatures will be affixed to the documents and the respective Governments apprised of the results of the arbitration, in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

General satisfaction is expressed at the speedy and satisfactory result of the labors of the Arbitration.

A number of persons connected with the Court have already left Geneva.

A French Report of the Decision—Thirty Millions Awarded to the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Paris papers of today publish a rumor from an unknown source, that the Geneva Tribunal has awarded the United States damages to the amount of $30,000,000, with interest for nine years at seven per cent. per annum. No credit is given to the report.

GERMANY.

The Emperors in Berlin—Arrival of Francis Joseph—Enthusiastic Welcome by the People.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Prince Bismarck had a long interview with the Emperor Alexander yesterday. Prince Gortschakoff was present.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, arrived this evening from Dresden, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor William, with precisely the same ceremonies and attentions which were accorded to the Czar. As the two German Emperors rode side by side through the streets, the cheering was incessant, and the popular enthusiasm was even greater than that displayed yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Advance in Coal—Miners Preparing for a Strike.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—There has been a further advance in the prices of English coal. Twenty thousand miners of the Midland coal-mines are preparing to strike for an increase of wages.

Powder-Mill Explosion—Four Men Killed—Rinderpest Among Cattle in Yorkshire.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—An explosion occurred in the powder-mills at Hounslow, Middlesex County, this morning, causing the instant death of four persons. Several others were injured. The mill and adjacent buildings were shaken by the force of the explosion, but were not seriously damaged.

The rinderpest has appeared among the cattle at several places in Yorkshire. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

FRANCE.

Confirmation of the Reported Assassination of Frenchmen in Paraguay.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The reports received by the Government of the assassination of its agent and other French citizens in Paraguay are fully confirmed.

SPAIN.

The Idea of Parting with Cuba Repudiated Again.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The *Igualdad*, replying to the suggestions of English journals, indignantly repudiates the idea that Spain will part with the island of Cuba on any consideration.

EGYPT.

No Invasion of Abyssinia—Troops on the Frontier for Defense.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—No Egyptian force has entered Abyssinian territory, as has been asserted. Troops were stationed on the frontier some time ago to prevent incursions by the Abyssinians, but they have orders not to cross it. Owing to the threatening attitude of Prince Kassa, the frontier army has been reinforced with 3,000 men.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over the Southern States, where it is highest; an area of low barometer has moved eastward to and now extends from Northern Missouri to probably Upper Michigan. Clear weather is now generally prevailing at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has risen somewhat over the Middle and New-England States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather for the Southern States, with light to fresh southerly winds; southerly to south-westerly winds and generally clear weather for the New-England and Middle States, with rising temperature; southerly and south-westerly winds and generally clear weather during the day from Southern Illinois to Ohio and Southern Michigan; rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and cooler weather prevail by morning from Northern Missouri to Wisconsin and westward, and extend over Illinois and Michigan by and during the evening.

The Independence, Ohio, Railroad Disaster.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 6.—But few additional particulars of the railroad disaster at Independence have come to hand, and it is difficult to get any reliable information. The list of killed and wounded telegraphed last night is substantially correct. In addition to the names of the killed already reported is that of Eddie White, of Independence. There are two others killed whose names have not been ascertained. The total of fatalities is seven. Two or three of the seriously wounded will die. The whole number of wounded, according to statements of the surgeons in attendance, will reach forty-five.

Horse-Stealing Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Two more horses were stolen last night, one at Hudson and the other here. A third one was captured at Newark, N. J., today. It was in the possession of Alexander Malone, of the Seventh Ward in that city, and was found by Officer Shields, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Malone says that he purchased it of Mabar, a horse-thief now in jail in this city. Horse-stealing is still going on in every Hudson River county.

The Victory in Rutland County, Vt.

Under the circumstances, the victory of the sturdy and unflinching Republicans of Rutland County, Vt., is especially gratifying. Of the contest in the City of Rutland, the *Herald* of that place thus speaks: "It has been a hot and determined contest on both sides. It must be remembered that this was the birth-place of the Liberal Republican Party in Vermont, and that here their head-quarters were established for the campaign; that several who had been heretofore prominent in our ranks, and had received offices of honor and trust, were among the first to desert. The Democracy united, heart and soul, with the Liberals, and in their every town and county nomination was given with one solitary exception. Thus united, they had no doubt of their ability to carry the town—they were absolutely sure of it. Monday night they held one of the largest caucuses ever held in Rutland, and placed in nomination for Town Representative their strongest man. Under such circumstances more or less defection from our ranks was to be expected. How much it was could not be estimated. Under these depressing circumstances we have elected Z. V. K. Willson Town Representative by a majority of 82 in a poll of 1,371 votes, and have given a majority of 124 for the State ticket, in a poll of 1,405 votes."

WILSON AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Distinguished Senator at Natick, Mass.—He Again Exposes to His Pernicious Detractors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NATICK, Mass., Sept. 6.—Hon. Henry Wilson addressed a crowded audience of his fellow-townsmen to-night on his return from Maine. There were delegations from Cochituate and Wayland with bands present, and the enthusiasm was immense. He began by referring to his tour through Maine and New-Hampshire, predicted a grand victory in the former State, where there were but few Liberal Republicans, and reviewed the general political situation of the present Administration. He spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of Gen. Grant, and defended him from the attacks made on him. The President he claimed was not the only man that was misrepresented. He wished to say a word in regard to himself. He had received such support from his neighbors as but few public men had ever received. He had never promised a man an office for support. No man had ever asked for an office of him in advance, and no one had claimed it after a vote.

"I want to say this to you gentlemen," he continued, "you know my life, you know what I have said to you, for I have spoken to you perhaps too much, and I appeal to any man here if he ever heard me utter a word, or ever read a line that he knew I wrote, that did not recognize the perfect liberty and absolute equality of all men the wide world over. [Applause.] I am charged with avowing the doctrines in a speech which is now being circulated over the country and which they claim that I made." The General read the last part of it referring to the degraded condition of foreigners, and hoping they would never vote for him, and continued: "I never did reject a vote, and I am one of those men who believes in getting all the votes he can, and of asking no questions. When I first saw this paper I wrote a note, which was telegraphed all over the country, that this was a forgery, a cruel and a wicked lie, and I never thought or wrote or spoke a single line that is in it. But the same papers have published that speech week after week, knowing that I denied it, and not having the slightest evidence that I wrote it. That speech in 1860 was charged on John M. Wilson, of Indiana, who denied that he had ever made it. Four years ago it was put on Schuyler Colfax and kept on him during the campaign, but Mr. Colfax writes me that he never lost a vote on account of it, and he predicted, when he was elected, that it would be used on some other candidate. I have no doubt that after it has been used in this canvass, it will be brought up and used on somebody else. Now the New-York Tribune, which denounced it as a forgery in 1860, says I wanted to deny I had any association with the Native American Party. Well, good God! I never thought of denying that. My denial referred to that speech only. Mr. Albert Pike, a Massachusetts man, has now come out and says he met me in the Convention of the American Party in 1854. If you want to find a man that can do a mean thing always find a Yankee. He can do a meaner thing than any one else." After referring to the record of Mr. Pike during and after the war, he alluded at length to the Know-nothing Party, and said the Anti-slavery men went in it on behalf of the rights of the negro, and the representatives of the white men against narrow and illiberal legislation; there are not less than five hundred thousand men who acted with that party that are supporting Greeley, and there are not less than three hundred thousand supporting Grant. He repeated the story of his connection with the Native American Party, and admitted that he had opposed the extension of the naturalization laws. Mr. Wilson declared himself in favor of the rights of women, and said he would not attempt to answer all the charges against him. He appealed to his friends and neighbors to stand by him in the present contest. The meeting was a great success and an honor to Mr. Wilson.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Fogarty, who was shot by Conway, in Albany, N. Y., is likely to recover.

Pay-master Daniel A. Smith, from the Pensacola Navy-yard, ordered to settle his accounts.

The practice-ship Constellation, left Newport, R. I., on the 5th inst., for Chesapeake Bay.

Commodore Balch is detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Pay-master Bartlett, from the Boston Navy-yard, is ordered to the Pawnee at Pensacola.

Past Assistant Pay-master Wm. J. Thompson, from the Pawnee, is ordered to duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

The First National Bank of Alliance, Ohio, was authorized to commence business with a capital of $50,000, yesterday.

The United States steamer Kansas arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 5th, fifteen days from Key West. All well on board.

Capt. Franklin, from the naval station at New-London, is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard as executive officer.

Judge Hogeboom is so ill that it is doubtful whether he will be able to hold the adjourned term of the Supreme Court on the 12th inst.

The German brig Wanderer, from San Francisco for Nicolaefski, has been wrecked on Levinski Island, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

The State Senate will meet at the Capitol next Tuesday, to render a decision in the case of Judge Prindle, and try Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, of New-York.

The bids for the construction of life-saving stations on the Massachusetts coast, and for Block Island and Cape Cod coasts, will be opened at the Revenue Marine Bureau.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business on Thursday were: Currency, $9,421,062; coin, $72,749,444, including $29,009,300 in coin certificates.

There was a heavy frost in some portions of Bangor, Me., on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. In the town of Plymouth, Me., the corn was killed, and the farmers are cutting it up for fodder.

The New-England Fair, at Lowell, Mass., closed yesterday, having proved a success in every way. The receipts at the ground on Thursday were $15,000, not including the tickets sold by railroads.

A butcher named E. Eckert, on Grove-street, Milwaukee, Wis., split his wife's head open with an ax yesterday forenoon. The citizens were about to lynch him, when the police interfered and arrested the man.

C. F. Differbacher, Circuit Clerk of Cass County, Illinois, and Edward Millsted, quarreled at the Virginia (Ill.) Fair Ground, yesterday, and Millsted knocked Differbacher down, when the latter shot his assailant in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound.

A Sheriff's posse in pursuit of the three highwaymen who robbed the Scholl Creek stage near Humboldt Wells, Nevada, overtook them near Goose Creek. A desperate fight ensued, both parties being armed. The Sheriff's party had three horses killed, and were compelled to retreat.

Voting on the New-York and Boston Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an indication of public feeling regarding the two candidates for the Presidency, I would like to state the result of a vote taken on a long train of cars of the New-York and Boston line, on which I was a passenger to this City on Tuesday last, which was as follows: On the train, 87; for Greeley, 38; for Grant, 92. REPUBLICAN.

Greeley Delegates and Grant Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I came up today on the train crowded with delegates from the Syracuse Convention, Morrissey, Squier, of *Frank Leslie's*, and others. Some fellow took a vote on the train near Utica, and what do you suppose was the result? Grant, 188; Greeley, 122, viz.:

	Grant.	Greeley.		Grant.	Greeley.
First car	27	11	Sixth car	71	[illegible]
Second car	18	12	Seventh car	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third car	12	14	Eighth car	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth car	11	9	Ninth car	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth car	25	7			
Total				188	122

The delegates were on the cars at the front and rear of the train. On the other cars the vote stood 45 Grant to 20 Greeley, and the paper boy tells me that a vote is frequently taken and this is almost the way the count usually stands, so odd for Greeley to 90 odd for Grant. The Greeley men were greatly chagrined at the result, and swore the count was not a fair one, but I followed it enough to be sure that it was.

GEN. DIX'S FAMOUS TELEGRAM.

"If Any One Attempts to Haul Down the American Flag, Shoot Him on the Spot."

From the Washington Star, Sept. 5.

In the Winter of 1860, on account of the secession sentiment manifested in the Southern States, and owing to the great difficulty of procuring accurate and reliable information from that quarter through the regular channels, it was deemed necessary by the Government to send into the disaffected territory a trusty secret agent, whose duty it should be to observe and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the state of the feeling there, and to take such action as he could looking to the safety of the public property. For this delicate and responsible task Col. William Hemphill Jones, then as now Chief Clerk of the First Controller's office, was selected. Col. Jones left this city about the middle of December, and spent some time in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, before reaching New-Orleans, his final point of destination. He made regular report of his observations both on the way and at New-Orleans, but as all mail matter going to the Government or to persons in the North supposed to be unfriendly to the Southern cause was sure to be opened by the rebel authorities, Mr. Jones' correspondence was not sent directly to the Treasury Department. It was addressed to a fictitious personage at Baltimore, to be called for at the Post-office. From there it was brought to the city by the hands of a confidential messenger, and delivered to Gilbert Rodman, Esq., then Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, now deceased.

During his stay in New-Orleans, Col. Jones had occasion to report treasonable action on the part of Capt. Breshwood, of the revenue marine service, at that time commanding the fine cutter Lewis Cass, then lying in that port. It was in answer to this report of Col. Jones that the now celebrated dispatch was written. It was in the following words:

[Telegram.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 29, 1861.

William Hemphill Jones, New-Orleans:

Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

Charge Treasury Department.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Stanton had nothing whatever to do with writing or sending the dispatch. The letter-press copy of the telegram originally sent, now on file in the Treasury Department, and which we have more than once seen, shows the body to have been written by Mr. William Handy, an old and trusted clerk in the Treasury Department, who died in this city during the last month. Mr. Handy was then at the head of the revenue marine branch of the Secretary's office, and the special matter in question came under his charge in the natural order of things. The text of the telegram in his neat, plain chirography, although it was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. Dix, or copied from the draft made by him, now in possession of Rev. Dr. Dix, of New-York, and the signature in each place is the bold, dashing autograph of the distinguished General. The subject was disposed of in the usual manner and in the regular course, and both the matter and the language of the order were beyond any question the inspiration of Gen. Dix's own patriotic spirit, without any outside aid or suggestions.

This is, in brief, the whole history of the telegram and of the causes which led to its preparation and transmission. It should be added, however, as a matter of fact, that the dispatch did not reach the hands of Col. Jones, as intended. It was intercepted by the rebel authorities at Montgomery. A copy of it was sent by them to the Governor of Louisiana, and by him it was transmitted to the Mayor of New-Orleans, with instructions or a request to arrest the proposed recipient. This made the Crescent City too hot for the prospecting Colonel, who thenceforth found it necessary to secrete himself while there, and he shortly after succeeded in making his escape from the city in such a manner as to mislead and elude the vigilance of those who were lying in wait for him on the route it was thought he would travel on his way northward.

After the capture of New-Orleans the rebel copy of the historic telegram was found among the archives which fell into the hands of the Union forces, and it was subsequently sent to Col. Jones by a member of Gen. Butler's staff. We need hardly add that it is treasured by Col. Jones as a souvenir of the most interesting and exciting episode of his life.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.

Reported Discovery of a Cave in Tennessee Containing Ice that Never Melts.

A letter from Linden, in Perry County, Tenn., to a Waynesboro paper, in the same State, gives the following curious statements respecting the alleged discovery of a cave in Perry Country, containing some most remarkable stone formations which would be of incalculable value were it not so late in the season, and cold weather imminent:

"Some ten days since, T. M. Brasher, Esq., our late representative from this county; Major J. L. Webb, our excellent Sheriff, and J. F. Wilson, our efficient tax-collector, were together at Major Webb's, and for recreation took a walk in and around his farm, when coming to the hills on the south of Major Webb's place, they approached the mouth of a cave in the side of the hill, from which in wet weather a stream of water usually flowed. Feeling very warm, they concluded to enter the cave to cool off a little, and upon entering were surprised at the unusual coldness that pervaded the cavern. Thinking there must be something in the dark recesses of the cavern to produce such unusual coldness in the atmosphere, they concluded to penetrate still further to see if they could not clear up the mystery. Procuring lights, they entered the cave, and after proceeding some seventy-five feet, upon turning an angle, they beheld, to their astonishment, the whole interior of the cave festooned with the most beautiful stalagmites the eye of man ever beheld. Holding up their lights, they gazed upon the beautiful sight with pleased astonishment, and upon a nearer approach they found the stalagmites to resemble the hardest, clearest ice and cold as the touch of the icicle itself. Becoming by this time chilled through with the coldness of the place, each of the gentlemen broke off a lump of this strange wonder, and started to return. Before reaching the mouth of the cavern, their hands were so chilled they could scarcely hold the strange substance, and upon reaching the outer air they laid it down upon the ground, thinking it would soon acquire the temperature of the atmosphere. After resting fifteen or twenty minutes, they started for Mr. Webb's residence, each carrying, as best he might, his lump of rock ice, for I know of no other name by which to call it. Arriving at the house, they placed the crystals on a table and waited patiently to see if it would melt or even turn warmer. After waiting some half hour and finding that it still retained its former coldness, one of the party suggested that they should try it in a pitcher of water. This was done, and to their infinite astonishment the glass pitcher in which it was placed was soon covered on the outside with moisture similar to that produced by ice. Not being yet satisfied, they concluded to drink of its contents, and the question now was as to who should give the first trial. Mr. Wilson at length said as he was the youngest, and consequently the soonest, he would try it, and he thereupon drank a hearty draught, and declared it equal to the best ice-water. The other two gentlemen also drank of the water, and Mr. Brashear assured the writer of this that it was equal to the best ice-water. At dinner they tried it in milk, and it soon made Mrs. Webb's excellent buttermilk as cold almost as ice itself. It produced the same effect upon butter as ice, and still retained its original frigidity. A number of persons have since visited this wonderful cave and carried off portions of this rock, which they are using for all the purposes of ice, and it sustains no diminution in bulk or loss of coldness. Strange and improbable as all this may seem, yet it can be certified to by numbers of our best citizens. Dr. Black is using it in his practice. Mr. Thomas French and Col. Waggoner, hotel keepers in Linden, used it in their hotels during Court week, to the astonishment of their guests. Specimens will be sent to our State geologist for analyzation. If any one doubts the above plain statement of simple facts, they are referred to Hon. T. M. Brashear, Hon. G. H. Nixon, John A. Pitts, Esq., Major John L. Webb, Jo. Wilson, Thomas French, Capt. Easley, Professor in the Academy, and a number of others of the most reliable men in our county."

Amusements—The Season of Opera.

The sale of seats for the season of Italian opera to be commenced on Sept. 16, will open on the 17th inst. We understand that a very few boxes only are at the disposal of belated subscribers.

Reception to Signor Mario.

The Lotos Club last evening tendered a reception to Signor Mario, on the occasion of his return to the United States. Signor Mario arrived at 10½ o'clock, and after being introduced to the members of the Club was welcomed in a brief speech by the President. The remainder of the night was occupied with toasts, congratulations, and musical performances, capital piano playing being supplied by Señor Hassert, Vilanova and Signor Rizzo, and Messrs. W. J. Hill and L. G. Gottschalk contributing songs. The club-house, which has been enlarged and greatly adorned during the Summer, was crowded. On Monday evening the Italian Club, of this City, will tender a similar reception to Signor Mario.

The United States Steamer Wyoming—Yellow Fever on Board.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—A letter received here today states that the United States steamer Wyoming, from Aspinwall, had arrived at Key West, and would leave on the 29th ult. for New-Bedford direct, in consequence of serious sickness on board. When she left Aspinwall there were eighty cases of fever among the men and one man died on the passage to Key West. There were very few on board that had not experienced a touch of the fever.

A MAN'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

He Resigns His Wife to Another Man After an Absence of Fifteen Years.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Sept. 2.

A remarkable incident of generous self-sacrifice has just been narrated to us by an old resident in the southern part of this county, and we publish it here, giving the facts as nearly as they can be reproduced from memoranda taken at the time. The narrator, having received the money of the unfortunate gentleman in trust for the children of his wife, was one of the few who was even aware of the circumstances as they really were, and the recent death of the lady in question has removed the seal which has hitherto prevented the publication of the story.

Nearly eighteen years ago, a young man named P—— purchased a small farm in the location alluded to, and married the daughter of a neighboring farmer. They had one child, and for several years, in the eventful round of daily duties, lived a life of happiness. But, unfortunately for himself and family, the spirit of gain took possession of his soul, and he gradually became possessed of an inordinate craving for wealth. He became dissatisfied with the small but steady profits accumulating from his farm, and began to indulge in speculations of various kinds, in which at first he proved quite successful. On one occasion his business took him to Philadelphia, and he went with quite a large sum of money in his possession, which he had borrowed to aid him in prosecuting the speculations in which he was engaged. He was to return in three weeks, but that elapsed, and he did not make his appearance. The three weeks lengthened into four, then five; months elapsed, and still no news of him reached his afflicted family. A year passed by, and as no tidings came, he was given up for dead. His creditors, who had from time to time deferred the presentation of their claims, till something more definite could be learned, now pressed in, the little home was sold, and the forlorn woman with her infant son was turned out upon the world. Though no word came to this more than widow, she could not relinquish all hope. Many offers of marriage were made to her, but she refused them all, still firmly believing that her husband would return. In vain it was urged that the large sums of money in his possession had tempted the ruffians that infest the large cities, and that he had in all probability been murdered; in vain her friends reiterated that if living he would certainly have communicated with her in some manner. His well-known integrity rendered it improbable that he had absconded simply for the money in his possession, and all save his wife believed that he had been foully dealt with.

After the lapse of nine years, which rolled their weary weight over her head without bringing any tidings of the missing man, a very wealthy gentleman in the vicinity offered her his hand. Her parents and friends urged her to accept it, if only for the sake of her fatherless child, and finally she gave a reluctant consent, and was married.

One Winter's night, nearly six years after the marriage, the family were seated about the fire, when the eldest boy was sent into the yard for wood. He came in evidently much excited, and said that he had seen a strange man looking about the house. The father made an effort to quiet him, but paid no further attention to the matter, supposing it was merely a boyish fright. The next morning, however, strange rumors were current in the neighborhood. One man had been stopped the day previous by a stranger, who asked if Mrs. P—— was still living in that locality. In reply to his question the stranger was informed of Mrs. P——'s marriage and her present residence. The stranger had at once started in that direction, and his informant, though it was then almost dark, fully believed it to be P—— himself, though it had been fifteen years since he had been seen in that vicinity. His former wife was greatly agitated when this story was told her, but her husband, though troubled, tried to satisfy himself that his neighbor was mistaken.

Three years more rolled by and nothing was heard of P——, till on one dismal April morning his former wife received a telegram, brought by special messenger from the nearest station, urging her to come at once to Newcastle, Penn., if she would see her rightful husband alive. Greatly shocked and startled by this message from one who seemed to her to be long dead, she and her second husband started at once. They found P—— without difficulty, but stretched upon a bed of sickness and sadly wasted by the gnawings of disease.

In a feeble and broken voice, and little by little as his strength would permit him, he told them his story. On arriving at Philadelphia he had found that his most promising enterprise was a failure, and all that he had was lost. An offer to join a company just fitting out a ship for the West Indies, came opportunely as he thought, and, in the hope of retrieving his fortunes, he embarked in the project what little money he had in his possession, and went out to recover his loss. He had written to his wife before sailing, but the letter never reached its destination. The adventure proved disastrous, the vessel was wrecked on one of the islands, and our adventurer barely escaped with his life. At this case he determined not to return home till he had accumulated a fortune, and half-craged with his afflictions, shipped as a common sailor to England. From that country he went to Brazil, and in the course of his succeeding wanderings visited nearly every country on the face of the globe, and at the end of fifteen years he had accumulated a reasonable competence, and had determined to return home. He had resolved never to make himself known to his wife if he could discover that she was well cared for. He found that his wife had long mourned him as dead, but that she had formed new ties and attachments, which he firmly resolved never to break. Severe and painful as was the sacrifice, he could turn himself away without a last look upon the face of her whom he had loved so long. He had lingered about the house on the night of his return, he affirmed by his own son, and having gained his object he departed never to return. Broken-hearted he had sought a home in Newcastle under an assumed name, and here he had lived till convinced that he had not long to live, he sent for his wife that he might make his peace with her before he died. The next day he died peacefully in the arms of his long lost wife. By his will his entire property was divided among his children.

A Common Scold.

A woman was complained of in Dunkirk, Chautauque County, on Monday last, as a common scold, and was arrested, convicted, and compelled to pay a fine of $10. The *Journal* states that the evidence against the prisoner was conclusive, five or six of her nearest neighbors having testified that she was the very worst kind of a common scold. In fact, if the Police Justice had any doubts at all on the question they were satisfied when she began to tell her side of the story, for she poured forth a torrent of words, and not the choicest kind, either.

A Nevada Verdict.

Two men had a little difficulty in Nevada recently, in which Thomas Dowling, the man who got the worst of it, was stabbed with a bowie-knife twenty-four times. His assailant, one William Tuomey, was arrested on the charge of assault with intent to murder. The trial lasted four days. On the evening of the fourth day the case was given to the jury at 8½ o'clock, and they came into Court at 11¼ o'clock with a verdict of "guilty of assault and battery." The jury on the first ballot stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and the verdict was a compromise.

Correction of False Representations.

Dr. Hasbrouck, now at No. 956 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street, was the operator for the Colton Dental Association two years and seven months, and left them *voluntarily* to engage in business for himself.

Mr. Colton says he was discharged, which is an unmitigated falsehood, as are most of his advertisements. *He is no doctor, and has no legal right to assume the title.* Such being the case ought he not to be avoided the same as any other quack? "This is a pertinent question."

Drs. Hasbrouck and Howland, New-York Dental Association, Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street, devote their entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth by the use of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas.—*Advertisement.*

$100,000 FOR $10—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—Ex-Gov. Bramlette, Manager. Distribution positively Sept. 28; sale of tickets in New-York will stop about Sept. 21. For tickets or circulars apply to Major Thos. H. Hays, in charge branch office, No. 609 Broadway. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tickets can also be found with Jno. T. Edge, No. 10 Broad-street, McKesson & Devlin, No. 31 Nassau; Goodrich & Anderson, No. [illegible] Broadway, Jos. Bates, No. 136 Broadway, and J. Stuart Gibson, No. [illegible] Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Visit E. Lord's new cleaning and dyeing office, No. 620 Broadway, near Bleecker-street (late of Broome-street,) branch at No. 364 Broadway; dresses, shawls, sacques, laces, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans resident abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Steel, Davidson & Co., No. 868 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., Glasscutters and Engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also, China, Plated-ware, and Gasfixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Men of character and ability can find employment on salary or commission by applying to the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, No. 173 Broadway, New-York. None but first-class men, with reference, need apply.—*Advertisement.*

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

"Nothing so successful."—*Theo. Metcalf, Boston.*—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is rapidly increasing in value and interest to the general reader. Besides containing all of the current news, collected from the most reliable sources, the SUNDAY EDITION presents many features not found in any other City journal. Special articles on interesting topics are prepared for this edition, and they invariably afford information and amusement.

The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, Sept. 8, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

THE OLD PARK THEATRE, being the third of the articles reminiscent of the days when New-York society frequented that famous resort.

SOMEBODY, the second special article will be found interesting as affording the outlines of a local character to be met daily in this City.

A DRESDEN CONCERT HALLE is one of those graphic letters from BELLEROPHON, in which the writer gives some interesting sketches and scenes.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic Gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

While Traveling on the Western Rivers at a time when the cholera was prevalent and fatal, I saw and finally experienced the beneficial influence of DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. For about thirty hours on board of a steamer between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, I experienced the power of that fell disease, which at length entirely yielded to the free use of the Balsam. A Presbyterian Elder on board the same boat, who had just been brought to the brink of the grave by cholera in Cincinnati, and was then soon hurrying home to his anxious family, experienced a relapse, but by the timely use of the same medicine, was immediately and thoroughly cured. Earnestly would I say to all families, and travelers especially, keep the Carminative Balsam on hand, and resort to it promptly when needed.—*Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., late Secretary of American and Foreign Bible Society.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World. [illegible] instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New Pianos, $290.—New Organs, $50 to $[illegible]. [illegible] for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, French Note Paper, Ball Cards. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Fall style for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

EVANS—CAIRNS.—On Friday, Sept. 6, by Rev. G. U. Wenner, ANSON A. EVANS to Miss SUSAN J. CAIRNS, all of this City.

HOADLEY—CARTER.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Mr. WILLIAM H. HOADLEY to Miss ANNA ST. JOHN, daughter of the late Hon. J. M. Carter, of Norwalk.

WESTCOT—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., WILLIAM J. WESTCOT and MARY ELLICOTT, daughter of Jonathan Thompson.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 5, 1872, Mrs. MARGARET R., widow of Wm. P. Abendroth, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave the New-York and New-Haven Depot, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11¼ A. M., returning at 4¼ P. M.

ANDERSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday morning, Sept. 5, CLARA, wife of William A. Anderson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARNES.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. D. Bulkley, in Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 5, GEORGE L. BARNES, aged 52.

BENDIT.—At his residence, No. 304 Madison-av., on Friday, Sept. 6, SELIGMAN BENDIT, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BUSHNELL.—At Montrose, Westchester County, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 5, MARY W. BUSHNELL, widow of the late Orsamus Bushnell.

Funeral services at the Church of the Divine Love, on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Peekskill to meet Hudson River Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 6, 1872, Miss ANNIE ELIZA, only daughter of Charles L. and Abby J. Bushnell, in the 15th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALHOUN.—On Sept. 6, JOHN CALHOUN, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 341 East 13th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

CARRIGAN.—Thursday, Sept. 5, ANDREW CARRIGAN, in the 6[illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 27 [illegible], on Monday, Sept. 9, at 9½ A. M., thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

GUINAN.—Sept. 6, 1872, ISABELLA TONONER, wife of Michael Guinan, at her residence, No. 9 Adams-st., Hoboken.

Friends and relatives are invited on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—At Rye, Sept. 4, 1872, THOMAS HAVILAND, in the 82d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Rye M. E. Church, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILLER.—At Nantucket, on the 3d inst., after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH B. HILLER, aged 73 years.

HUGGINS.—Sept. 4, in this City, JAMES S. HUGGINS, Esq., in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

☞ New-Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

KLING.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, 1872, SELIG KLING, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 234 Gates-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—At Madison, N. J., Sept. 5, JOHN B. MILLER, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, Saturday, 7th, 2 P. M. Train leaves foot Barclay-st., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 11 M.

MILLS.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 5, MARY H., wife of S. Augustus Mills, and daughter of the late William Goodby, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 111 East 36th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock.

REED.—Suddenly, at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday night, Sept. 4, Mrs. LILLIE REED, wife of Alexander E. Reed, and daughter of William and Caroline Scudder, Poughkeepsie[illegible].

Funeral from Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RUMSEY.—On 1st September, at Westmoreland Springs, of typhoid fever, in the 24th year of his age, JAMES CAVERLY RUMSEY, only son of Dr. James S. Rumsey, of Fishkill, on Hudson.

VANDERLIP.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 5, LOUISA MERCHANT, only daughter of John M. and Christiana B. Vanderlip, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 7, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. train from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.

112,872 Miscellaneous Books, at your price.
82,672 English Books, at our price.
162,872 Stereoscopic Views, at any price.
New catalogues, Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25, free.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st., corner of Park-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS' LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

I.

LITTLE FOLK LIFE. A Book for Girls. By GAIL HAMILTON, author of "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness." 16mo, cloth, 90 cents.

II.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. With fifty-four Illustrations by Thomas Worth. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25. Being Vol. III. of Harper's Household Dickens.

Also ready:

OLIVER TWIST. With twenty-eight Illustrations by J. Mahoney. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. With fifty-nine Illustrations by J. Barnard. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

III.

LIFE OF MICHAEL FARADAY. By J. H. GLADSTONE, Ph. D., F. R. S. 16mo, cloth, 90 cents.

IV.

THE MAID OF SKER. A Novel. By R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," &c. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

V.

MIDDLEMARCH. Vol. I. A Novel. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "Romola," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1 75 per vol. (Vol. I. Ready.) Uniform in appearance with Harper's Library Edition of George Eliot's Novels.

VI.

HARPER'S SMALLER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By DAVID B. SCOTT, Author of "A School History of the United States." With Maps and Engravings. 12mo, cloth, $1.

VII.

OMBRA. A Novel. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "The Perpetual Curate," "Laird of Norlaw," "Agnes," &c. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

VIII.

THE SCHOOL AND THE ARMY IN GERMANY AND FRANCE, with a Diary of Siege Life at Versailles. By Brevet Major-General W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., Colonel Sixth Infantry. 12mo, cloth, $2 50.

IX.

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Ralph the Heir," "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," "Phineas Finn," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

X.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, (approved June 6, 1872,) together with the acts of which it is amendatory, and a full Alphabetical Table of the United States Tariff; also, a Table of Internal Taxes, a copious Analytical Index, and full Sectional Notes. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

XI.

A GOLDEN SORROW. A Novel. By Mrs. CASHEL HOEY, Author of "A House of Cards," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

XII.

HARPER'S GUIDE TO EUROPE. Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East—being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Author of "Harper's Phrase-book," "History of the Paris Commune," &c. With more than Ninety Maps and Plans of Cities. Eleventh Year. Large 12mo, leather, tuck, $6.

XIII.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. A Story of the Upper Ohio. By WM. FLAGG, Author of "Three Seasons in European Vineyards," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

XIV.

THE DESERT OF THE EXODUS. Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings; undertaken in connection with the Ordnance Survey of Sinai and the Palestine Exploration Fund. By E. H. PALMER, M. A., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. With Maps and numerous Illustrations from Photographs and Drawings taken on the spot by the Sinai Survey Expedition and C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

"These essays are among the most agreeable specimens of biographical composition we are acquainted with."—*Quarterly Review.*

Published this day:

THE LIVES OF THE NOVELISTS.

By

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

With Notes.

12mo, 456 pp., neatly printed on toned paper, cloth extra, gilt top.

Will be sent free by mail on receipt of price, $2.

Contains the Lives, with Criticisms upon the writings of

Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Mrs. Radcliffe, Henry, Sage, Cumberland, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Le Sage, Mackenzie, Sterne, Horace Walpole, Clara Reeve, Charles Johnstone.

A. DENHAM & CO., Publishers and Importers, No. 17 Murray-st., (near Broadway,) New-York.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.

NOVELLO'S GLEES, PART SONGS, &c.	50
NOVELLO'S CHURCH MUSIC	50
NOVELLO'S ORGAN MUSIC (BOOKS)	50
NOVELLO'S PIANO MUSIC (BOOKS)	50
NOVELLO'S POPULAR SONGS	50
NOVELLO'S ORATORIOS	50
NOVELLO'S OPERAS (Vocal Scores)	$1 00
NOVELLO'S OPERAS (Piano-forte Solos)	75

Ask for NOVELLO'S Editions.

Send for catalogues and lists to

NOVELLO, EWER & CO., No. 751 Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING NEW!

ZELL'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY L. DECOLANGE, LL. D., Editor of *Zell's Encyclopedia*, &c., &c.

The first number of this new serial is now ready. It will be especially the magazine for the cultured home, always up to the practical as well as the scientific spirit of the times.

It will be largely devoted to information concerning foreign and home countries, especially with those places remote from the general rush of travel. This information will be profusely illustrated by fine engravings from original sketches. The recent discoveries in science, relating to explorations and journeyings of travelers, invention of painstaking laborers in the field of the practical arts, the discoveries of celebrated chemists, physicians, botanists and mineralogists will be noted as they occur.

An original, illustrated article on Naples will be published, besides other original tales, sketches of life and character, and various literary papers from the pens of writers of the first talent.

The editorial staff will be under the direction of L. DeColange, LL. D., so well and favorably known as the editor of *Zell's Encyclopedia.*

The publisher will spare no pains or expense to make this magazine well worthy the reading public, and has placed the subscription price as low as, to be within the reach of all.

Subscription price, $2 per annum.
Single numbers 20 cents.

A specimen copy will be sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 15 cents in postage stamps.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Nos. 17 and 19 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SEPT. 21.

A NEW POEM BY DR. HOLLAND.
THE MARBLE PROPHECY,
AND OTHER POEMS.

By J. G. HOLLAND, Author of "Bitter-Sweet," "Kathrina," &c., &c.

1 vol., 12mo, with a full-page Illustration. Cloth, $1 50.

N. B.—THE TRADE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE FOR THIS VOLUME. THE DEMAND FOR IT IS SURE TO BE LARGE, AND THE PUBLISHERS ARE DESIROUS OF FILLING ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

READY NEXT WEDNESDAY.

DR. S. I. PRIME AND THE FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.
FIFTEEN YEARS OF PRAYER IN THE FULTON-STREET MEETING.

By Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, Author of "Power of Prayer," &c., &c.

1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

Sent postpaid upon receipt of price by SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Designed for the use of Academies, Colleges and High Schools.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

and containing copious experiments, with directions for preparing them.

By THOMAS RUGGLES PYNCHON, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences, Trinity College, Hartford.

NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED. One thick volume, 12mo, 550 pages.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

EBB-TIDE.

A NOVEL. By CHRISTIAN REID, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House," &c. With Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

The author of "Valerie Aylmer" has steadily risen in reputation, till she is, by common consent, recognized as the first of our younger female novelists. Her latest story, "Ebb-Tide," has, like all her other works, its scene in the sunny South, this time in Charleston, and exhibits the admirable style, the picturesque description, and the high moral tone that characterize her works. The volume is well-illustrated, and three of the author's best minor tales are added to the attractions of the main story.

II.

THE PIONEERS;
OR, THE SOURCES OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

A DESCRIPTIVE TALE. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. With Eight New Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, price 75 cents; cloth, $1 25. Forming the fourth volume of the new Illustrated Edition of Cooper's Novels.

Heretofore there has been no edition of this acknowledged head of American romancists suitable for general popular circulation, and hence the new issue of these famous novels will be welcomed by the generation of readers that have sprung up since Cooper departed from us. As time progresses, the character, genius and value of the Cooper romances become more widely recognized; he is now accepted as the great classic of our American literature, and his books as the prose epics of our early history.

III.

AN ENTIRE NEW EDITION, WITH NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED.

Containing Seventy-two Pictures, engraved in the best style, of the Principal Points of Interest in the Great Metropolis. Pronounced by the Press "the cheapest and most beautiful volume ever published." Price, paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

"There has never been published so beautiful a book on New-York City. It is gratifying to write this, remembering the moderate price the Appletons have set on this work."—*New-York World.*

IV.

THE DEERSLAYER;
OR, THE FIRST WAR-PATH.

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 25.

The fourth issue of a new and elegant library edition of Cooper's Novels. Printed on fine paper, in good style and handsomely bound. "The Spy," "The Pilot," and "The Red Rover" formed the first, second and third volumes of the series.

V.

THE BROOKES OF BRIDLEMERE.

By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE, author of "Sarchedon," "Good for Nothing," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 25.

An eminent English critic recently remarked that Whyte Melville had surpassed all the novelists of the present generation in vivid and picturesque representations of life.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.—SIR:

On my return, after an absence of nearly a week, I wish to reply to the "card of Mr. Thomas Cornell," which appeared in your issue of 29th August ult.

I am the Treasurer of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse, formerly the Rondout and Oswego, Railroad Company; and when Mr. Cornell asserts, as he does in his card, that I "threatened that if a suit which had been commenced by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was not withdrawn, a suit would be commenced against him that would blacken his character," he asserts that which is not only untrue, but which, to use his own expressive language, Mr. Cornell knows is unqualifiedly false and malicious.

I am also a member of the Board of Directors of said Railroad Company; and when Mr. Cornell endeavors to vilify us, as he does in his card, by calling us "a set of sharpers" and "a ring of desperate men," I would only reply that the reputation of the gentlemen composing that Board cannot be injured by any disparaging epithets which Mr. Cornell can heap upon them, and their characters for veracity and integrity will not suffer one iota by a comparison with his own, in the localities where they reside, and where they are best known.

As to the questions at issue between Mr. Cornell and the Directors, they must be decided by some other tribunal than by an appeal to columns of the daily Press.

You will please give this note a conspicuous insertion in your paper, and oblige yours truly, &c.,

JOHN C. F. HOES.

KINGSTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed; information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. Orders filled.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 7, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 1 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET and Park Lamps excel all in giving light, for beauty, durability and low cost. See them in use in all the Parks, Boulevards, upon Broadway, 5th-av., and elsewhere in New-York City, and throughout the country. General office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

BETHESDA WATER, SPECIFIC FOR Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, dyspepsia and bladder affections. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 28[illegible] Broadway.

FALL STYLES OF GENTS' HAT NOW ready. P. ENNENWEIN, manufacturer, No. 18[illegible] Nassau-st., between Beekman and Spruce sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

NATURALIZATION.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 21 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:

James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
Nathan Kingsley, Sr., No. 183 Franklin-st.
Morris Friedman, No. 20 Madison-st.
Andrew J. Campbell, No. 243 West 16th-st.
Wm. H. Albertson, No. 448 West 34th-st.
G. Joseph Ruch, No. 41 Lexington-av.
Nathan J. Newwitter, No. 234 East 58th-st.
M. FRIEDMAN, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR, Chairman.
AUG. SCHMIDT, Clerk.

GRAND MASS-MEETING.—The citizens of New-York, without regard to past party differences, are invited to assemble at Union-square, Irving Hall and Tammany Hall, on the evening of THURSDAY, Sept. 12, to consult as to the public welfare, and to ratify the nominations of HORACE GREELEY for President, B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice-President, FRANCIS KERNAN for Governor, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW for Lieutenant-Governor, S. S. COX for Congressman at large, and the nominations made by the Syracuse Conventions for other offices.

Five stands will be erected around Union-square, where, as well as in Irving Hall and in Tammany Hall, addresses will be made.

From one stand speeches will be made in German.

Among the speakers will be:

Hon. Francis Kernan.	Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va.
Gov. John T. Hoffman.	Col. A. K. McClure, of Penn.
Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.	Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.
Hon. Horatio Seymour.	Hon. John F. Farnsworth.
Gov. Walker, of Virginia.	W. U. Saunders, Esq.
Gov. Theo. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey.	Hon. Horace F. Clarke.
	Hon. Augustus Schell.
Gen. N. P. Banks.	Fernando Wood.
Hon. Henry R. Selden.	S. S. Cox.
Hon. J. B. Baldwin, of Va.	R. B. Roosevelt.
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.	Wm. E. Robinson.
	James Brooks.

And a large number of eminent men from New-York and from other States, whose names will be announced in a subsequent notice.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Chairman of Executive Committee.

GEO. F. COMSTOCK, ALFRED T. ACKERT, Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS and sailors of the Seventh Assembly District, favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson, will be held at the Lincoln Club, No. 14 University-place, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Let every soldier and sailor be present.

JACOB GILLER, President.

W. FERGUSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL GOODS

of all kinds.

FIRE-WORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.

JOSEPH B. PURDY, Nos. 33 and 34 Maiden-lane. Established 1842. New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters. W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORNE, Manufacturer, 159 Fulton-st., near B'dway.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Political Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. BUSMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

There was a rather heavy run of horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; 66 cars came to hand, and were sold out from 8¼c.@14c. ₩ lb., including Texan native and grade Steers; weights ranged from 5 cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. On yesterday and today, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was fair, on a reduction of nearly ¼c. ₩ lb. on Beeves ranging from fair to good. Common Cattle were very slow; prices ranged from 8¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb.; weights from 5½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 55@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep were firm, from 5c.@7c. ₩ lb.; Lambs fair, from 8½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., on both yesterday and today. Trade in Hogs is a trifle off; Live Hogs nominal from 5¼c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb., with light Pigs at 7c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for E. Newton 89 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, 55 Steers, Virginias, coarse Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. H. Dalbey sold for self 68 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 34 Steers, Texans. W. B. Gill etc sold for self 105 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair, with a good top, from 10c.@12c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights from 8½ cwt. to 6½ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self and Co. 170 Steers, Kentuckys, good cattle, from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 279 Steers, Virginias and Ohios mixed, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Schuster & Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 98 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. [illegible]

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Keno & Hann sold 100 Pennsylvania Lambs, average weight 54 lbs. ₩ head, at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; held 3 cars of Sheep and Lambs on sale. J. N. Tidcock sold 19 Sheep, weight 1,570 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 79 Sheep, weight 6,089 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 9,980 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 17,280 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 308 Sheep, weight 24,560 lbs. at 6c. ₩ lb.; 28 Lambs, weight 1,370 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 96 Lambs, weight 5,690 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight 2,130 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today, at Communipaw Yards, 2,281 head of horned Cattle, 2,062 Hogs, 4,622 sheep and Lambs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 39¾.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 39¾.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 5,333,000f. during the past week. Rentes opened at 55f. 85c., and closed at 55f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 105,000 bales, including 14,000 bales for export and 13,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 839,000 bales, including 196,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 30,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 209,000 bales, including 8,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 6,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. 6d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. Peas, 38s 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian. Oats, 3s. ₩ bushel. Barley, 3s. 6d. ₩ bushel. Provisions—Pork, 52s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for new Prime Mess. Cheese, 6s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 41s. ₩ cwt.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 16,000 American.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 16d. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 17¼d.@17½d. for Refined.

ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—Petroleum, 48½f. for fine Pale American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATTRACTIVE NEW NOVELS

JUST PUBLISHED

BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

AT THE ALTAR. A Romance. From the German of E. WERNER, author of "Hermann," "The Hero of the Pen," &c. By J. S. L. 12mo. Fine cloth, ornamented. $1 50.

"A vigorous, graphic picture of German Life."—*Home Journal.*

"A striking story, well conceived, powerfully written, and finely translated."—*Trade Circular.*

THROWN TOGETHER. A Story. By FLORENCE MONTGOMERY, author of "Misunderstood," "A Very Simple Story," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

"A novel of absorbing interest, and one that is unusually well constructed and worked up in an artistic sense."—*St. Louis Republican.*

BY HIS OWN MIGHT. A Romance. Translated from the German of WILHELMINE VON HILLERN, author of "Only a Girl," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth $1 75.

"A story of intense interest, well wrought."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"IT IS THE FASHION." A Novel. From the German of ADELHEID VON AUER. By the translator of "Over Yonder," "Magdalena," "The Old Countess," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

"A more natural and graceful book of its kind we have never read."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ELEONORE. A Romance. After the German of E. VON ROTHENFELS, author of "On the Vistula," "Heath Rose," &c. By FRANCES ELIZABETH BARNETT, translator of "Lowly Ways." 12mo. Fine cloth, ornamented. $1 50.

"This story is a strong one, well told and well translated, with a sparkle and freshness which readers will find unusually attractive."—*Philadelphia Age.*

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT? A Novel. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

"A very ingenious and readable story."—*Philadelphia Age.*

THE LITTLE MOORLAND PRINCESS. A Novel. From the German of E. MARLITT, author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," &c. By Mrs. A. L. WISTER. Fourth edition. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

"The story is very fresh and charming, and the central figure lovingly and delicately drawn."—*New-York Evening Mail.*

AYTOUN. A Romance. By EMILY READ. 8vo. Paper cover. 40 cents.

"A story that is gracefully and powerfully told."—*Christian Union.*

"NOT PRETTY, BUT PRECIOUS," and other short Stories. By Popular Writers. Illustrated. 8vo. Paper cover. 50 cents.

"Deserving of wide-spread and lasting popularity."—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

*** For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price, by the publishers.

JUST ISSUED.

OUT OF THE CLOUDS:

Into the Light. Seventeen Discourses upon the Leading Doctrines of the Day, viewed in the Light of Christianity. By the late Rev. WM. METCALFE, M. D. Together with a Memoir of the Author, by his son, Rev. JOSEPH METCALFE. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1 75.

REYNOLDS' SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

A System of Medicine, edited by J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M. D., F. R. C. P., and contributed to by the Most Eminent Physicians of England. New Edition. Thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged. Second volume—Local Diseases. Cloth, $6; Sheep, $7 25.

"It is unnecessary to say a word in favor of the high claims of all these gentlemen to speak with authority on the subjects which they respectively handle."—*London Lancet.*

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS;

Or, the Construction and Solution of Various Geometrical Problems from Analysis, by Geometry, Algebra, and Differential Calculus; also, the Geometrical Construction of Algebraic Equations, and a Mode of Constructing Curves of the Higher Order by Means of Points. By BENJAMIN HALLOWELL. With Portrait of the Author on Steel. 8vo. Extra Cloth. $2 50.

REVIEW OF STEPHENS.

A Review of the First Volume of Alexander H. Stephens' "War between the States." By a Constitutionalist. 8vo. Paper cover. $1.

*** For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

THE ORGANIC LAW.—THE CONDITIONS which indicate and impair virility, stricture and irritable urethra; Mr. Syme's method of cure, Dupuiterri's, the author's, varicocele, arrest of development. Abridged from ten lectures by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., forty pages, 25 cents. J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings at No. 42 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY of a large stock of FURS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS, at the store lately occupied by ELIAS POSNER, No. [illegible], on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1872. Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt in the lease of store-room No. [illegible] will be offered at the said time and place. Also, all the bankrupt's interest in the shelving and other fixtures in said store. By order. JOHN BURNS and HENRY ROSENHEIM, Assignees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 200 packages Malaga Raisins, 21 cases Lemons, landing. 400 boxes from Malaga Lemons.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT P. MACARTHUR, Sunday, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Having returned from England, will (D. V.) preach in the BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, on SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Members please be in their seats at ten minutes before the hour of service.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton—will be re-opened on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. In the absence of the Rector, Rev. W. A. NEWBOLD will officiate.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the celebrated trance speaker, will lecture on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. Subject—[illegible]; and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Philosophy of Death.* The Grand Union Picnic of the New-York and Brooklyn Lyceums will take place TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at Wertendyke, N. J., on the Midland and Gawego Railroad, at 10:30 A. M.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will be reopened SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. L. J. WHITE, of Ripon, Wis., brother to the Pastor, will preach at night, 7½. All are invited.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st., services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, Pastor. Convenient for residents down-town.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. C. STEEL, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock. MORNING subject—*Lost Love.* EVENING—*God's Goodness Tested by Tasting.* Seats free, and all strangers welcomed.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, 8th inst., Rev. WM. P. CORBITT will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. FAY at 7½ P. M.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Does a Future Life Depend on the Soul's Immortality, or on the Resurrection of the Body?*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. Rt. Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near Broadway.—Service in this church SABBATH, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10½, with Holy Communion. AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH, 8th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. LEWIS F. STEARNS, of Newark, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av.; Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—PREACHING EVery SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. until further notice. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Owing to death in the family of the pastor, Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., the opening of this Church will be postponed until SUNDAY, 15th inst.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Look in, especially in the afternoon, upon the children and hear them sing.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SEE Tress corner 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Service will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Reopening exercises of the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All cordially invited to these services.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av., Rev. ROBERT HLOSS.—Services will be resumed next SABBATH, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th-av., between 126th and 127th sts.—Rev. ELIJAH LUCAS, having returned from his vacation, will preach MORNING and EVENING, Sept. 8, at the usual hour of worship.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor elect, will preach MORNING and EVENING, Sept. 8, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 2 A. M. monthly missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Strangers invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. All seats free.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY officiating. On succeeding SABBATHS, until further notice, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, may be expected to occupy the pulpit.

MADISON-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., will reopen on SABBATH, Sept. 8. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. Communion service on the third Sabbath, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Mission, No. 278 Water-st., at 3 P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 275 West-st. at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*New Testament, No. 1.* Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be reopened on SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. Morning, 10½; evening, 7½. All are welcome.

RECEPTION AND CONCERT.—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. The members of the Association extend a cordial invitation to strangers in the City, and to all young men and their friends. Miss Antonia Henne, Signor Bog and Mr. H. N. Sawyer will take part in the concert. Mr. A. L. Mora will preside at the organ.

REV. S. J. STEWART, PASTOR OF the West Twenty-fifth-street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach every SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ and 4. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

REV. JABEZ BURNS, D. D., LL. D., of London, England, will preach once more before leaving America in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, 7½ P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, N. W. CONKLING, D. D., SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL PREACH AT Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. Brother W. L. KOLB will preach at 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

REV. DR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-st. Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. BURNS, OF LONDON, and Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, of this City, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 233 7th-av., corner 26th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. I. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Immanuel Baptist Chapel and Sunday-school, at the chapel, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Services commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children of the Sunday-school. Addresses by Hon. G. H. ANDREWS, JOHN H. DEANE and GEO. W. HILLMAN. EVENING service at 7½. Annual report, and sermon by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL ALMAN.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.—Services will be: At 7 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, (choral,) and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer, (choral,) with sermon. Rev. Dr. SAML. H. MEADE will preach at the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. B. PILE at 3 P. M. Morning service at 10½ A. M. Conference meeting. All the friends of Jesus invited to take part and give in their testimony.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Prince and Marion sts.—SABBATH, Sept. 8, Rev. GEORGE D. WILLIAMS, of Boston, will preach at 3 P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., at 7½. Subject—*Perils of the Sea.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting 6½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Rev. GEORGE H. WATSON will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, for deaf mutes, at 3 P. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M. Seats free.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock, every SUNDAY EVENING, followed by a short address.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. FOSS, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SCIentific sermons will be delivered by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Nayler's Academy, north-west corner of 6th-av. and 24th-st. (entrance on 24th-st.) SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—IN [illegible], near Lexington-av. Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. JNO. G. ATTERBURY, of Detroit. Young people's meeting, 8 o'clock evening, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. R. D. NORTHROP, will preach SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 15.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, D. D.—Services will be resumed Sept. 8.—MORNING service at 10½. AFTERNOON service at 3½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT C. JACQUIN'S, NO. 631 6TH-AV., near 36th-st., will be found a number of very desirable French, German, English servants, also waiters and coachmen, useful men, Alsatian et Lorain.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A Frenchman and his wife desire places, the husband as cook and the wife to do chamber-work and hair-dressing; good references. Inquire at No. 234 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNderstands all branches of cooking thoroughly first-class; references. Can be seen at No. [illegible] av., 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY REspectable colored girl a situation as chamber-maid, waitress or nurse. Call at No. 545 6th-av., second floor, before 12 o'clock.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REfinement and musical taste, with the best of references, desires a good home for the Winter in return for her services as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust; none but parties of good standing and respectability need apply. Address, for two days, Mrs. SANDFORD, Post-office Box No. 1,428.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED GIRL, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse. Call at No. 545 6th-av. before 12 o'clock.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman, a family's washing in her own house, or go out by the day house-cleaning. No. 251 West 29th-st.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIbrary of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A respectable man wants a situation in a private family as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; would go a short distance in the country; is married; has no family; good reference from last employer. Call or address J. T., No. 364 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHman by a single young man; has ten years' reference for sobriety and capability; has driven for the last five years through New-York and Brooklyn. Address Box No. 253 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, fully those who want such a one need apply. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 128 West 33d-st.

GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH practical gardener, a situation to take charge of a country-seat, farm included; is English, married, with family, age thirty-two; first-class references. Address T. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY a reliable man; has good City reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN A SITuation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; no objections to the country. Call at No. 545 6th-av., second floor, before 12 o'clock.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIbrary of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED TWO Protestant women, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; must have good references. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 153 Lexington-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 101 West 15th-st.; references required.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED A FIRST-class chamber-maid and to assist in waiting. Apply from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 15 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged woman to do general house-work, good plain cook, washing and ironing; liberal wages. None need apply without the best City reference from last employer to E. S., No. 212 South 1st-st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO manage our pattern-room; a knowledge of the business and of woolen goods is absolutely necessary. Apply by letter to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., Broadway and Broome-st.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business.

Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress by the day. Also, an experienced Protestant nurse. Apply to No. 15 West 41st-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in the said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

E. B. HART,
J. S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Opens Sept. 16. Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, steam-heated.

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; each taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

Assistants—Best obtainable, devoted, tried.

Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.

Pupils—Good, here in the past. Only such desired.

Patrons—Of from five to sixteen years connection:

H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Aitchinsloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.

Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 873 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is in every respect first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. Send for circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 10th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and are furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a separate Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school, and the classes. They solicit early application, as the number will be limited.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,

Four miles from Philadelphia. (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.) Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 19. Send for Circular.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST. (near Union-square.) Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; Common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 39th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 52 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 5 EAST 63D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English, day and boarding school for young gentlemen, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 10th year. The School will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute. Station M.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and Private Education Rooms for Ladies. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to Ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL.—ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,311 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 88th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 621 Lexington-av. Sept. 18. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM SEMINARY, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.—The fifth year of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 18. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M. Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., Principals.

PROF. AND MRS. C. F. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 18.

MRS. BOONE'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 2. For circulars apply to Mrs. BOONE, Brookfield Center, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 12. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 12. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 12, at No. 721 6th-av.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; number limited.

CHARLIER Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,

NOS. 124, 126, 128 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 1.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds. Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages. Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges. Circulars at Thomas Kensington's, No. [illegible] Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M. } Principals.
D. A. ROWE, A. B.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.

Central Park, bet. 5th and Madison avs., New-York. Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MISS COMSTOCK.

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Reservoir Park, New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.

Terms, $400 per annum.

O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

Circulars, &c., of THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 61 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT will re-open her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 12 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c. in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Reopens Sept. 24.

At No. 75 West 38th-st.

For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 222 West 23d-st.

Prof. A. BERNARD.

MRS. GARRETSON.

NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS GIBBONS'

English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 200 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Physical Culture; daily exercises with use of rings and dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS WOLCOTT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, with special course preparatory for Vassar College, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 20 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 West 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1860. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss LOUISE EOKSTEIN, the celebrated PIANISTE, from London. Terms for English, French and music, $300 per annum. School will commence Sept. 2.

A. COLIN, (NO. 1,213 BROADWAY, NEAR 30th-st.,) Prof. at the Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at the Naval Academy, prepares for scientific schools, military and naval academies. Elementary class for boys. Studies begin Sept. 16. Send for circulars.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement to give instruction in classics and higher English two hours daily; would receive one or two lads in his rooms to fit for college; highest references. Address SELEX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 162 West 28th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thorough in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 18. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 252 West 36th-st. will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES HEBERT'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 2 Washington-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address for information as to board and tuition, Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—PLEASant house; thorough instruction; reference to present Principal of Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HASTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 30 West 50th-st., near 5th-av.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will reopen his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 322 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars and conveyances at the rooms.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages, a few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS GEER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, in the Wesleyan Church, on 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Entrance by the south tower.

DR. BERTHES FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 732 5th-av.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 224 East 10th-st.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day, Otis, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 287 3d-st., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Tremont's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS U. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 17, at No. 106 East 12th-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

MISS S. E. ROGER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 23, Lexington-av., south-east corner of 35th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 16, at No. 1,186 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIbrary of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and a course of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circulars, sent on application.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

[illegible]

W. C. WILCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Sing Sing, N. Y.

Will reopen SEPT. 17.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at her new residence,

No. 62 WEST 52D-ST.,

Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

FOUNDED A.D. 1633.

No. 161 West 49th-st., corner 6th-av.,

REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS STEERS

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 45 West 21st-st. will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS E. ALLEN

English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 35th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 23 East 39th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: President Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governor E. Gorham, Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 30.

FERANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 7 West 53d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, colleges, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and full school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. H. FERANDIE.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1[illegible] West 38th-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges, thorough English and mathematical instruction. German a part of regular course. References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

DR. BENHAM'S SCHOOL, NO. 18 WEST 43d-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler, Profs. Lieber, Drisler, Draper; William Bebber, Harris Colt Loyd, Pond, Jared Linsly, M. D. German a regular study. Circulars at the school and Bardins' Gallery, No. 838 Broadway.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 1 [illegible], Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miss Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, New-Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 17. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at above address.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT, No. 122 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., resume their scholastic season Sept. 18; boarding pupils, and for classes, finishing pupils will insure rapid improvement in music, painting, languages; reliable references.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HODNUTT'S, No. 218 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

MISS D. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. REID, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 18.

BLAIRSTOWN INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. McNAIR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Rev. Alonzo Flack, A. M., President. Term opens Sept. 2. [illegible] Reduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family.

[illegible] PEAKE, Principals.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principals.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies and children at No. 6 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st.

MADAME MERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 24th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 108 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 16, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 18 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. W. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Prin.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 20 East 30th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will be open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 283 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 108th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.

Principals { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors, Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Will reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 28 MADISON-AV., between 24th and 25th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Begins Sept. 10.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 17.

WOODBURY.

A family school for twenty young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1854.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S

English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 16th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding-pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUCHER, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 36 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 30. English, French and German thoroughly taught. References: Bishop [illegible], Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE—formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; for catalogues address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 269—271 West 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department. Kindergarten and boarding-school for young gentlemen. TEODOR THURN, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12; for catalogue address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys opens Sept. 24. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. J. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 230 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.

Mrs. E. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 16, at No. 16 West 49th-st.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 228 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

LAW SCHOOL, 1872-3.

Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty. The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872.

By statute, (ch. 197 of 1860, ch. 200 of 1872,) graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the rules.

For circulars, &c., address W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 3 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction in drawing and painting, and in wax flowers, to pupils at their residences, or at her rooms in the Studio Buildings, corner of 10th-st. and 6th-av. Address Miss A. H., No. 212 5th-av. Studio No. 12, New-York City.

A LADY TEACHER WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching English branches and Latin, desires a re-engagement in a school; testimonials and City references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 4,698 New-York.

AN ARTIST WOULD LIKE AN ENgagement, as teacher of drawing and painting from nature; New-York and Boston references of the highest order. Address Box No. 209 West-side Times Office, No. 302 West 23d-st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES a few more pupils; continues her teaching by new methods, and aims to develop mental and physical strength in her pupils. Address G. E., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL education desires engagements to teach a few hours per day, in schools or private families. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

LATIN AND GREEK TEACHER WANTed in a school, every day from 9 to 11, apply personally to No. 129 East 24th-st.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIbrary of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.—NOVELTIES IN Tambourd Lace Curtains for the Fall season, from new and original designs manufactured exclusively for our house; also, a line of French Guipure and Nottingham Curtains.

G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.—PATTERNS ORIGinal and special of Brussels Lace, Swiss lace and French Guipure Lace; also, a large lot of Swiss and Nottingham Curtains from bankrupt auction sales at less than cost of importation. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—NEW PATTERNS, gilt and painted; also, Holland of all colors. A line of newly imported Lace Shades and every kind of fixture. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Market for real estate was quiet yesterday, Friday, Sept. 6. Only a few persons were in attendance at the Exchange and the following constitutes all the business pertaining to real estate that was transacted:

William Kennedy, sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the three-story and basement flat-stoop brick house and lot, 20.1 by 100, situate on the south-east corner of Second-avenue and Twelfth-street, to Thomas Quinsey, one of the parties in interest, for the sum of $18,000. The sale was made for the purpose of clearing up the title to the property; the price for which it was struck off cannot, therefore, be considered as a fair estimate of its value.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, at 41.5 feet east of Tenth-avenue, to Friday, Sept. 13, by order of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee.

As far as could be ascertained there are no auction sales of real estate advertised to take place at the Exchange today, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Exchange Sale—Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By WILLIAM V. MOORE.

1 b. and l., s. s. corner 3d-av. and 118th-st., 25x100 ..... $28,000

By Henry Hall & Son, Auctioneers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept 6.

Boulevard, s. e. corner 47th-st., 92x175 ..... $20,000
[illegible] s. e., old No. 128, running to [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e., old No. 127, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e., old No. 126, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e., 313 E. 87th-st., [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e., 1142 E. w. of Avenue B, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e., 1148 E. w. of Avenue B, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e., 1154 E. w. of Avenue B, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] s. e.,

THE METIS.

Continuation of the Official Investigation at Providence.

Revelations of the Incapacity and Selfishness of the Company's Officials—Indignation of the People—The Search for the Missing Still in Progress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—The investigation opened in the Grand Jury room, over the Custom-house, this morning, pursuant to adjournment of the evening before. Capt. Boole had come on from New-London by the early train, and presided at the investigation. The proceedings were conducted publicly, and, by Inspector Boole's orders, every facility was given to the Press. The examination of Edmund Davis, bow watchman, was resumed. The testimony given by him yesterday was gone over again by Capt. Boole, who closely cross-examined the witness. The watchman said he is over sixty-four years old, having followed the sea since he was a boy; was in the employ of this Company for nearly eight years, and had served as watchman during the last seven on the steamers Gallatea and Metis; didn't know anything about water-tight compartments or lower works of the Metis, never having been below, as his boat, properly speaking, was the Gallatea, which is laid up. In answer to Capt. Boole's question as to what he, witness, thought of the management and conduct of the officers of the steamer before, during and after the disaster, he said he thought they did all they could to save human life and remedy matters as far as possible when the collision took place; never heard any question asked from the pilot-house at all. Further, he swore that he never had been on the main deck after the vessel had left New-York, and although the hatches were not fastened down tightly, he did not see any one of the steerage passengers come up during or after the collision; he could have seen them if they had come. Speaking of the weather at the time of the disaster, he said that just before it was not thick, but became foggy immediately after; did not know where Capt. Burton was for a long time before the accident; this was the first trip the crew of the Gallatea had taken on the Metis. At this point the testimony closed without any material alteration of yesterday's.

To go back to the situation of matters here, I can say that popular feeling grows more strong against the Company every hour. It has been commonly told among steam-boat men that strong efforts had been put forth in certain quarter to leave the investigation in the hands of the local inspectors, and for some reason not yet known, Gen. Nimmo had ordered things to take that course. Still, an appeal was made last night by influential citizens to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Capt. Boole to preside, and the consequence was a telegram from the Secretary, this morning, to Capt. Boole, to obey written instructions given him on the 4th inst., to conduct the inquiry. Accordingly, suitable steps were taken and affairs progress. The Court now is composed of Inspectors Beckwith, Hovey and District Inspector Boole. The Court-room is crowded with people, and only Capt. Hall and Mr. Nickerson, agent of the Company, were present this morning.

Stories come here today of the presence of people down the coast at Watch Hill looking for missing ones. Nothing is said to show that they are others than those whose names have already been published. Many theories of the cause of the disaster are advanced by sea-faring men. The favorite one is that the forward compartment being broken and filled with a heavy pressure of water, having only a wooden bulk-head, burst easily and flooded the ship immediately, that water passed readily between the seams of the flooring, ceiling, and bulk-head into other parts of the ship. All agree that the destruction was unusually rapid.

At the morning session the next witness was Thos. Hasty, second mate of the Metis: He had been in the Company's employ fifteen months; just before the collision was off duty, but went on when abreast of Gull Island, having eleven valuable horses on main deck forward, for which he was answerable; was talking to the lower deck watchman on the main deck when the crash took place; then ran forward, but could see nothing of its cause; he and the chief mate went into the oiler's room to nail canvas over the break, when the bell rang, and they were ordered below to see if she was making any water; went down into the hold forward, where everything was dry; no water to be seen in the compartment, which was about two feet forward of where the schooner struck; the first pilot came down and examined the break; Capt. Hall gave orders to the mates to stand by their boats; Capt. Torrey, pilot, held Hasty on guard while he leaned over with a lantern to see whether any damage was done on the water-line; in this position, though dipped into the sea every time the vessel rolled, witness was confident no sign of mischief was visible; Capt. Torrey turned back, saying, "Guess it's all right;" witness next went for wooden boat No. 3 with ax, and cut her away; there were sixteen or eighteen people in her while she was on the hurricane deck; the stern part was hoisted partly off; Hasty, finding it impossible to lift her clear, took a club and threatened to split somebody's head if they didn't get out; they did so, and the boat was swung clear; one sailor was ordered to hang on to and lower the forward fall; the men mistook his orders, and let go the bow tackle, while the after one was fast, and precipitated all hands into the water; the coil, which was fast round second mate's legs, carried him overboard; there were eighteen people in the boat when she went down that way, and after second mate got up and cut away the after-fall, letting the boat down into the sea, he and others righted her, and about seven or eight got into her; cries were heard from all directions, "Save me," and witness said he tried to do it; finding his efforts almost in vain, he was heading the boat toward the steamer, which could hardly be made out, when a gentleman, whom he afterward found out was Col. Gallup, said it was no use to look for her, and the mate trimmed the boat to sea, and succeeded in reaching Stonington; he thought there were about fourteen or fifteen steerage passengers on the Metis, who all sat in the boat forward; the hatches were open, and life-preservers in abundance were handy to enable them to escape, but he could not tell whether they had or not. In reply to Capt. Boole's question, "Why did you obey the orders of Col. Gallup while you were in command of this boat, or why did you take his suggestion to turn away from the steamer's track to go into Stonington, when you thought he was only a passenger and you had intended to pursue your search for the Metis?" witness shifted all around and could not be brought to give a direct answer. Capt. Boole was compelled to put specific questions as to the construction and capacity of the boat, which, although sworn to by him as being only 14 feet long, witness said had four thwarts, with over 4 feet stern-sheets and bow each, which would have rendered rowing totally impracticable; again, he said she could have carried eight more people safely to Stonington: Capt. Boole asked then: "Being satisfied that you could do so, why did you take this person's orders or suggestions, and leave struggling people to their fate?" The answer was again evasive, witness saying that he had not taken the suggestions of Gallup, and again admitting he did. Being further questioned, he said he kept head to sea, but did not know how they were going. This was upset by the admission that he knew the wind was south-east; then he admitted that the parties saved were Pat Driscol, Pat Carroll, Antoine Joseph, Antoine Fretis, Joe Lalor, and Pat Downing, deck hands, himself and Col. Gallup, who was the only passenger in the boat; with seven men accustomed to the sea, a relief of rowers, yet witness testified that he had done all he could, in his judgment, to rescue people, although he admitted that their efforts occupied only fifteen minutes. He afterward admitted that he found out Mr. Gallup was a very wealthy citizen of Providence, at the time they were in the boat struggling with the sea.

A singular fact about this testimony so far is that not one of the witnesses knew anything of the breach which must have caused the fatality. The second mate says he went below to look for it, and so does the oiler, James Whitelow, but neither visited the compartment which the schooner struck and where grave injury must have been done. One went into the forward compartment, which was unhurt, and the other stood in the shaft-alley, and neither could have seen any hole in the intermediate compartment. The Purser's testimony seems to indicate, as does that of others, that there was not time to make any search below for the breach during the ten minutes between the collision and the discovery of the vessel's sinking condition. Capt. Torrey, the pilot, mainly corroborated the details of the disaster as told by former witnesses, adding that he thought the boats could and ought to have been got away in better shape and greater safety than they were, although he was unwilling to acknowledge that either he or Capts. Burton and Hall were to blame.

James Whitelow, on the Metis, was next examined. He said: Heard crash while oiling the cross-rail, while the second engineer was in the engine-room with me; we went to the safety-valve, where I met Mr. King, chief engineer, who told me to go down into the shaft-alley with a lantern; here I had a severe struggle to get out, as water was rushing in; got on to the platform, observing the second engineer open the bilge injection; after a great deal of trouble we got out of the engine-room, with a fireman, to the deck, having set all three pumps going before we left; it was three minutes after I came out of the shaft-alley before the water gained visibly; got ashore on a raft with Capts. Hall and Burton, and forty or fifty others; when the smoke-stack fell through, the hurricane-deck broke in three pieces, and all came ashore together; the bottom left without giving any unusual shock. The rest of his testimony was merely a reiteration of his cross-examination.

After this person's testimony a recess was taken, and business was resumed within an hour in the larger room, which was well attended by citizens. Several passengers were in waiting, willing to give statements which they say will throw light upon the number of persons who had taken passage that trip. The evidence around which the greatest interest centered after that of Logan, the other oiler, J. H. Latham, purser, and Capt. Torrey, the first pilot, was that of W. W. Palmer, pilot, who was in the wheelhouse at the time of the disaster. He told concisely, and somewhat differently, the story of the accident.

Another unfortunate is reported among the missing; his name is Addison Van Buren, colored, of this place. He was in the steward's department, and has never been heard of since. At a late hour the investigation adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Capts. Hull and Barton, with Mr. McCrillis, passenger, Baker, the wheelman, and a number of others will be examined. Much is expected from Mr. McCrillis.

Detailed Report of the Testimony Before the Inspectors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—The investigation into the loss of the Metis was continued to-day before the United States Inspectors, Messrs. I. H. Boole, Beckwith and Hovey.

Edmund Davis, bow watchman, completed his testimony, adding nothing of special importance.

Thomas Harty, second mate, testified that the crash of the collision was heard by him, and he ran forward to the room of the first oiler, where it appeared to be, nearly under the pilot-house; I heard the deck-bell from the pilot-house and answered it; they ordered me to go down into the forward hold and see if the boat was leaking any water; I went down through the scuttle into the hold forward of the forward bulk-head; everything was dry; there was no water in that compartment; I could not get out of that compartment into the next one without going on deck; there was no scuttle in the bulk-head of any description; went down to her keelson and looked for the leak, but did not see any; she was perfectly dry all through; came up and reported to pilot-house that everything was tight in the forecastle, and that no water was making; then went aft to trim the ship; she was heeled over on her port side; this bulkhead was about two feet forward of where the vessel struck; I told them how it was, and the first pilot came down and looked himself at the break; about five minutes after the collision, he gave me a lantern and lowered me over the side to look for damage; all I could see was a scratch along the guard; saw no break and no planks started; I was about ten minutes examining; the lantern threw a light down to the water; they took me away, saying they were perfectly satisfied that there was no leakage there, and I was perfectly satisfied; Capt. Torrey then went back to his duty in the pilot-house; afterward, as I saw the boat was very much down by the head, and I ran forward again and looked in the forecastle, and there was about three feet of water in the hold; Capt. Hall came there, and said, "Tell Mr. Baker (the first mate) to stand by the boats, and get the boats away;" Mr. Baker went, and I followed him; I went down to my cabin; there was an ax there; I got on deck, and did my duty as well as I could; I believe it was boat No. 3 that I went to on the port side; I carried an ax to cut the halliards, and Capt. Torrey helped me to hoist the bow of the boat; we got the boat half-way swung, when people got in and filled it; there were about sixteen or eighteen passengers and crew, deck-hands and firemen, but no ladies or children; the boat was hanging by the davits; through a blunder of a deck-hand, the tackle was let go aft, and the forward part of the boat dropped and threw them all out; I was thrown into the water; I pulled myself up, righted the boat, and got it off with seven persons besides myself; one was Col. Gallup; I proposed to look for the steamer, but Col. Gallup thought that it would be of no use; the second compartment was not accessible from the hatch without removing the freight, which would have taken two or three hours; I should think there were fourteen or fifteen steerage passengers; the hatches were open, and the gangways, from which they could have escaped; the life-preservers were overhead.

James Whitlow, oiler, testified that after the crash he was sent down into the shaft-alley to see if there was any water; there was none at first, but in ten minutes it rushed in from forward, put out his light, and he narrowly escaped drowning.

Daniel Logan, oiler, was asleep in the room entered by the schooner's bowsprit; first mate came and ordered canvas nailed over the hole; first pilot asked first mate if the schooner struck under the guards; he took a light, looked over, and said it did not; Capt. Hall told first mate Baker to look over and see if there was danger; the mate did look; he said he could not see, the sea was running so; Capt. Hall asked how far from the bulkhead the schooner struck; the mate said about ten feet; the second mate was sent forward by Capt. Hall; he returned and reported all right.

W. W. Palmer, pilot, testified—He was on watch the time of the collision; saw schooner on the starboard bow, showing a green light; another on the port bow, showing both lights; put wheel to port to clear first schooner; suddenly he came into the wind with his sail shaking; rang two bells to stop the boat; the schooner struck us about forty feet abaft the beam on the port side; Capt. Burton came into the pilot-house; I started ahead again; the Captain took charge, and turned the boat down, and went back fifteen minutes looking for the schooner; another schooner came along and stopped; we blew three whistles twice, and failing to find the schooner kept on our course; reported same that the steamer was sinking; Capt. Hull ordered me to head for shore, and I ran her ten or fifteen minutes toward Watch Hill beach, blowing whistle continually for help until no steam was left; stayed in the pilot-house until the boat stopped steaming, and then went on deck, and assisted in getting the forward life-boat over the side; deck watchman reported both schooners before we saw them; the second two minutes after the first; when second moved so as to hide green light I put helm hard aport and shoved off towards the first; did not see the second till the first got close abreast of us, and at the time I stopped the engine I saw her green light and her sails snaking on our starboard bow.

Abram Farney, first pilot, testified that he was off duty, but when the collision occurred got up and went first to the pilot-house, then went between decks to ascertain the damage; put the second mate over the guard and held him there a minute; he reported that he could see no damage; probably he could not see the sponsons; the guard was not cut at all; reports from the forecastle and the engineer said that the vessel was making no water; the steamer was then started on her course, and in five or ten minutes it was discovered that the vessel was settling; we then headed for the shore; I stayed in the pilot-house as long as she would steer; I then helped to get out the boats; Capt. Burton was cool and collected.

The investigation was here adjourned until to-morrow.

Remarkable Cases of Longevity in Canada.

From the Montreal Witness, Sept. 5.

In the parish of St. Damien, County of Berthier, there is living a woman who has attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and eight years. She was born in 1764 at Marquette, Mich., which was then a trading station. Her father was a Frenchman named Auger, and her mother an Indian woman. In early life she came to Sorel, in Canada, and nearly thirty years ago removed to St. Damien, where she is now living with one of her sons. She is quite blind and nearly deaf, but still enjoys a degree of physical health and soundness of mind which are remarkable in a person so aged. Once started in conversation, especially if it is about the circumstances of her youth, she talks for a long time and with considerable animation. She still keeps nearly all her hair, which is of an iron-gray color, and long and coarse like that of her maternal race. She relates that when she was a girl an Indian of her tribe, who died at 115 years of age, prophesied that she would live until her hair became white as snow. She takes pleasure in repeating this story to visitors, and one might suspect it to be a fabrication invented to heighten the interest naturally felt in one so aged, but her family state that she has always related this story, and believes the prophecy to be true. In the adjoining parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon lives another of her sons, named Louis Godin. He is her first-born, and is ninety-three years old. He retains all his senses and physical strength in a most remarkable degree of preservation. Few men of sixty years can do more work in the fields, and this Summer he came up to Longueuil, where he worked several weeks at haying with one of his sons.

A Strange Story of Superstition.

From the Providence Herald, Sept. 5.

The village of Peacedale was thrown into quite a state of excitement on Thursday last, by the report that two graves had been dug up near Watson's Corner, on the shore of the Saugatucket River. The circumstances are as follows: The family of Mr. William Rose, who reside at Saunderstown, near the South Ferry, are subject to the consumption, several members of the family having died of the disease, and one member of the family is now quite low with it. At the urgent request of the sick man the father, assisted by Charles Harrington, of North Kingstown, repaired to the family burying-ground, which is located near Watson's Corner, one mile north of Peacedale, and after building a fire first dug up the grave of his son, who had been buried twelve years, for the purpose of taking out his heart and liver, which were to be placed in the fire and consumed, in order to carry out the old superstition that the consumptive dead draw nourishment from the living. But as the body was entirely reduced to ashes, except a few bones, it was shortly covered up, and the body of a daughter who had been dead seven years was taken up out of the grave beside her brother. This body was found to be nearly wasted away, except the vital parts, the liver and heart which were in a perfect state of preservation. The coffin also was nearly perfect, while the son's coffin was nearly demolished. After the heart and liver had been taken out of the body, it was placed in the fire and consumed, the ashes only being put back in the grave. The fire was then put out and the two men departed to their respective homes. Only a few spectators were present to witness the horrible scene. It seems that this is not the first time that graves have been dug up where consumption was prevalent in the family, and the vital parts burned, in order to save the living. A few years ago the same was done in the village of Moorsfield, and also in the town of North Kingstown, both of course without success.

DOING THE FAIRS.

New-York Swindlers in the Rural Districts—Fleecing the Countrymen—Rascals Who Have Regular Circuits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMENIA, Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

Three or four years ago the annual fairs in all counties on the Hudson River, and also throughout the State, were always infested by three-card monte men who swarmed the grounds in every direction and fleeced country-men right and left. So brazen and shamefaced did they become that finally public sentiment demanded that they should be driven off. They have slunk away before the popular clamor, but now the same swindlers have started a new game and thus far every fair ground this season has swarmed with them. Now, instead of throwing three cards they have adopted the prize envelope swindle, and by it rob unsuspecting people by the thousand. On the Amenia fair grounds, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, no less than twelve of the swindlers were at work at one time, and one of them boldly asserted that they averaged one hundred dollars per day each. Each has a trunk or box filled with small cakes of soap and bundles of envelopes. On the lid of the trunk, which is turned up, are rows of figures, and under each one of the majority of figures are the figures fifty cents, one dollar, three dollars, five dollars—signifying that, if the person purchasing an envelope finds a number inside which corresponds with the number over the fifty cents, one dollar, three dollars, or five dollars, he is entitled to the sum underneath it. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that, in nine cases out of ten, a successful number is not drawn. When, however, interest in the game lags, because of the failure of almost every one to draw a prize, the boss swindler gives a wink, and a confederate steps up to the box. He hesitates and stammers, and acts green, but finally hands over fifty cents, and, to his feigned surprise, draws a three-dollar bill. This confederate is attired, as are all the confederates, in a loose, shuffling manner, with tattered straw hat and heavy dust-begrimed shoes, torn coat, and pants, looking for all the world like a green mountaineer. A close observer, however, by peering cautiously under the brim of the hat, will not fail to notice the villainous countenance and the piercing, thieving eye of the scoundrel as he does his dirty work. "You see that soap man there," said one of them to us as we stood looking at the swindlers on the Amenia Fair ground. "That fellow is the 'gamiest' man you ever saw. He had an ear bit off in Reddy the Blacksmith's saloon. He is making a pile of money here today."

And so he was. Even while we were looking at him he had three colored men before him, to all appearances farm hands, and from the three he took $27, and they did not get a cent. The voices of the scoundrels, as they labored away for customers, could be heard above everything else, and, as they had located themselves along the principal thoroughfares leading from the main gateway to Floral Hall and the race-track every person who came to the Fair was obliged to crowd his or her way through the dupes and confederates who thronged their stands. For two days they held full sway, and their grand total receipts almost equaled the receipts of the entire Fair. At last, on the third day, so great did the nuisance become that it attracted the attention of the managers of the Exhibition. Senator Palmer, President Barney Bartram, Secretary William Bartlett and others held a consultation on the subject, which resulted in an order being given to the Police to clear the rascals off the ground. Each one was notified in turn, and though the order was received sullenly and with countenances that boded evil, they did not dare to make open resistance. The indignation of the honest farmers had been aroused, and had the swindlers resisted, they would have been lodged in the County jail. Every one of them had a list of New-York State Fairs in his pocket, and during the Fall fair grounds will be flooded with them. Their present game is infinitely worse and more seductive than three-card monte, hence the victims are more numerous. This is a fair and earnest warning to managers of agricultural exhibitions. Already the thieves are making their arrangements to visit other grounds, and if they are not brought up soon with a round turn, they will before the snow flies rob the farmers and farmers' sons of New-York State of thousands upon thousands of dollars. It is the duty of fair managers generally to head them off by refusing them admission on fair grounds. There should be no half-way work about it, and any board of managers that allows them admission should be held up to public censure. Now is the time to nip the whole thing in the bud, as the fairs generally have just commenced.

THE WISCONSIN POISONER.

An Awful Story, if True—A Woman Accused of Poisoning Five Persons—Her Arrest.

From the Hudson (Wis.) Times, Aug. 30.

Judge Hough, of Prescott, District-Attorney for Pierce County, furnishes us the following particulars of several terrible cases of poisoning in Trimbelle, Pierce County:

The person charged with the crimes is Mrs. Charlotte Lamb, and the history of her alleged operations we give as accurately as possible. In September, 1871, Mrs. Lamb's husband was taken violently sick, complaining of severe pains in his stomach, and in half an hour was dead. It is now stated by those who saw him before his death, that he showed symptoms of having been poisoned, but nothing was said about it, and the matter dropped. In May of this year, a son of Mrs. Lamb, aged ten years, was taken sick in a manner similar to his father, and in less than an hour was dead. In June a daughter of Mrs. Lamb, eight years of age, died very suddenly, and with symptoms resembling those of her father and brother.

Last month Mrs. Jane Ottman, a neighbor living near Mrs. Lamb, went over to Mrs. Lamb's house to get a pail of water. On her return she complained of violent pains in her stomach. She vomited freely, and felt somewhat relieved, but her husband, being alarmed, sent to Prescott for Dr. Cotton. The doctor went out and made a prescription, leaving a couple of powders, to be taken under certain circumstances. After the doctor left, Mrs. Lamb, who was at Mrs. Ottman's, assisting in caring for her, suggested that one of the powders be administered, and, Mrs. Ottman acquiescing, Mrs. Lamb went into the pantry and prepared it, and it was taken. Immediately Mrs. Ottman complained of violent pains again, such as those complained of before, and in a few minutes was dead.

Last week, Royal Garland, also a neighbor of Mrs. Lamb's, died under circumstances alike suspicious with the deaths mentioned. Mrs. Lamb cooked for Mr. Garland during harvest. On the day of Mr. Garland's death, Mrs. Lamb was there as usual. There was a large crew of harvest hands. At dinner Mrs. Lamb waited upon the table. During the meal she said: "Why, Royal, I forgot to give you any tea." She went into the pantry, where she remained a short time, brought out a cup and filled it with tea from the teapot which was standing on the stove. Mr. Garland drank the tea, and shortly complained of severe pains in his stomach. However, he went to the field with the other men, but was so sick that he was taken immediately to the house, and in a few minutes was dead.

Such an array of suspicious circumstances caused the arrest of the woman. She is now confined in jail at Ellsworth, and is to be examined at River Falls on the 5th of September.

The stomach was taken out of the body of Mr. Garland and sent to Dr. Hoyt, of this city, to be analyzed. We learn that the doctor has found poison in the stomach. The bodies of the other victims have been disinterred and the stomachs taken out, and are now in Dr. Hoyt's hands for analysis.

After Mrs. Lamb was arrested her house was searched. In a bureau drawer a bottle was found said to contain strychnine and a paper said to contain arsenic. As to the motives that actuated this woman to her terrible crimes, we are left only to conjecture. Of course all sorts of rumors are afloat. It is said, but we do not know with how much truth, that Mrs. Lamb has repeatedly expressed a desire and intention to get title to the farm on which she lived, and that by poisoning her husband and children she hoped to do so. It is also said that she has often expressed her strong dislike to Mrs. Ottman. We have heard of no reason being assigned for poisoning Mr. Garland.

The Working Men's Union—Withdrawal of Typographical Union No. 6.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, Mr. Peter Daly presiding. The Financial Secretary reported the receipts for the preceding six months as $135. The reports from the different trades being in order, the delegate from the Shipjoiners' Union reported that at Sigel's shop, in East Fifth-street, the men were working ten hours; and Mr. Woods, one of the delegates from Typographical Union No. 6, reported the withdrawal of this Society, which is 2,300 strong, from the Union, on account of the recent passage of an amendment to the constitution requiring every member to pay twenty-five cents per week during each strike. The matter was laid over for a month, and a committee of three appointed to wait upon Typographical Union No. 6 to urge them to reconsider their action. Mr. Nolan, of the Carpenter's Union, stated that Messrs. Duke & Geary, builders, of East Sixth-street, were working their men ten hours; and a committee of seven was appointed to wait upon the various political central committees to inform them that, if Mr. Duke runs for Alderman this year, as it is said he intends doing, the working men will not vote for him.

THE EXCURSION TODAY.

Programme of Arrangements—The Close of the Season—The Fund Work Ended.

To-day the eighteenth and last excursion will take place. The children will be taken from the lower and up-town portions of the City, the bulk of the excursionists coming from Yorkville. At 8 o'clock the barge Sarah Smith will start from the foot of Franklin-street, North River, and having received a portion of the children, will proceed to the East River, stopping at Twenty-eighth, Fifty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, where various bodies of children will embark. When all the children are on board, the party will proceed to Oriental Grove, on Long Island. The usual ample stock of provisions will be dispensed, consisting of sandwiches, cake, milk, lemonade and ice-cream. The Governor's Island Band will afford the music for the occasion, and Punch and Judy will be in attendance. Should the day prove fine, this last excursion of the season will constitute a numerously attended, and will form a fitting conclusion to our labors in affording the poor children of the City some days of pleasure. The following contributions to the fund were received yesterday:

Juvenile weed-pullers	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
Aggregate of fund	[illegible]

Fire on Jersey City Heights—A Sash and Blind Factory Destroyed—Loss About $10,000.

At 7½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Hollingshead Brothers' sash and blind manufactory, on Griffith-street, Jersey City heights. An alarm was given from box No. 46, but the fire had obtained such headway before the arrival of the Department apparatus that it was impossible to save the factory. The flying sparks set fire to several frame tenement-houses on the opposite side of the street, but the flames were subdued without material damage to the houses. The factory, upon which there was no insurance, was burnt to the ground, the loss being $8,000. A tenement-house destroyed was valued at $750 and was fully insured. The damage to the other buildings will probably in the aggregate amount to $1,500, fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. At 9 o'clock the fire was fully under control.

A Fourth Ward Fight.

The culpable negligence of the Fourth Precinct Police was shown again yesterday in the subjoined case: The following indefinite dispatch was sent to the Central Office from the Fourth Precinct: "Pat Welch and Jeremiah Kirby got in a quarrel in Pat Derrin's liquor-store 12:30 P. M. Welch beat about the head by Kirby seriously. Kirby arrested. Welch sent to Park Hospital insensible." This dispatch fails to give the location of the store, or occupations or residences of the parties. The facts in the case are that Divver, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, keeps a liquor-store at the corner of New Chambers and Pearl streets, and Kirby is one of his gang of followers. Walsh, whose real name is Spillane, keeps a news-stand in the New Bowery. The factions had a fight on Thursday night, and the affray between Spillane and Kirby followed as a consequence of a political dispute.

Base-Ball and Cricket.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the Baltimore nine again defeated the Brooklyn Atlantics, the score on this occasion being 18 to 6.

To-day the Mutuals and Bostons play the seventh of their series of games on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg. On Monday the Bostons meet the Athletics at Philadelphia. The Manhattan Cricket Club will play a one-day match with the Staten Island eleven, on the Hoboken Grounds, on the 11th inst.

Departures for Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

In steam-ship Celebria, for Liverpool.—Jno. Alexander, S. A. Samanos, Sir John P. Grant and servant, Miss A. Coleman, Mrs. G. W. Simmons, Jr., Miss S. M. Simmons, James Brett Baily, G. W. Simmons, Jr., two Misses Baily, Rev. J. B. Smith and wife, H. A. Lowe, J. G. Clatworthy, H. G. Bridges, J. A. Groover, Miss M. Chamberlain, Walter V. Williams, C. Tower, Jr., Mrs. and Miss Washburn.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature. Degrees Fahrenheit	64	70	73	71
Stand of bar. in inch	29.84	29.87		29.87

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row: 3 A. M., 64°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 65°; 12 M., 69°; 3 P. M., 75°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 70°; 12 P. M., 68°. Average temperature yesterday, 69¼°.

Brooklyn Mortality.

There were 251 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Aug. 31, being 30 less than the week previous, and 21 less than the corresponding week last year. Among the causes were: Small-pox, 1, being 3 less than the previous week; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2, same as the week previous; cholera infantum, 49, a decrease of 27 on the week before; cholera morbus, 3; diarrhea, 14; marasmus, 33; consumption, 18; convulsions, 18.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller Green paid yesterday the Police Department:

On account of appropriation for street-cleaning ... $100,000

Department of Public Parks for uses of that Department ... 30,000

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday a deputation of Boston Aldermen visited the City Hall and new Court-house.

Thomas Cahill, an inmate of the Charity Hospital, was found drowned at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the dock at the foot of Pier No. 17, East River, yesterday morning.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. Albert, of the Havana steam-ship Morro Castle, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban correspondence and newspapers.

Hon. Henry Ruggles, United States Consul to Spain, sails to-day, accompanied by his son, for Europe, on board the Oceanic, of the White Star line.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park today, commencing at 4 P. M.

Capt. Oaro B. Freeman fell into the hold of the ship Susan Howland, which he commanded, on the 3d inst., and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

The fines imposed on the members of the Police force during the month of August amounted to $1,927—equal to 358 days, being $455 40, or 160 days, less than the previous month.

During a fight in Washington Market, last night, Denis Guilfogle, of No. 37 Hudson-street, stabbed John McCue, of No. 148 West-street, in the head with an oyster-knife, wounding him severely. Guilfogle was arrested.

The Department of Public Works reports that the number of bathers at the two public baths, during the month of August, was 151,851, of which 40,646 were females. The largest number of bathers on any one day was 10,971, on Thursday, Aug. 22.

During a fight in a lager-beer saloon in Bayard-street, yesterday morning, John Dwyer, aged thirty, of No. 26 Bayard-street, was struck on the head with a glass by Bernard Ruder, and seriously injured. Dwyer was taken to his home and his assailant escaped.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday. The decease of George D. Phelps, Esq., one of the oldest managers, was announced. Four new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in North Carolina, and one in each of the States of Iowa and Michigan. Various communications were presented and grants of books made.

The examination in the case of M. Ehlander, a fugitive from justice, charged with having stolen 6,000 rix dollars from the Swedish Government while holding a position of trust in the City of Landscrona, was continued before Commissioner Osborne yesterday. The question as to the legality of the extradition of the prisoner, was argued by Mr. J. D. Ryment, of counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. G. H. Foster, representing the Swedish Government. The matter was adjourned to Wednesday.

BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Industrial Fair is to be opened on the 30th inst.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will resume his preaching service to-morrow.

The Water Department yesterday refused to grant free water to the Quarantine boats. They will be charged regular rates.

Wm. Connolly, charged with assisting a prisoner to escape from the prison van, was sentenced, yesterday, to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Mayor yesterday signed $100,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness for arrears of taxes—$40,000 payable Sept. 3, 1874; $35,000 payable Sept. 3, 1873, and $25,000 payable the same year.

Charges of unwarrantable use of the club were investigated yesterday by the Police Commissioners against Officers Thomas Earley and Richard McCann, of the Third Sub-Precinct. The latter was fined three days' pay, and Earley's case was referred to a full Board.

The order issued by the Police Board, some time ago, forbidding Police Captains taking prisoners to the Police Courts for bail, at any other than the regular Court hours, is resented by the Police Justices. Commissioner Kaufman's opinion is to be had in the matter.

James Johnson, colored, aged fifty years, was found, early yesterday morning, lying insensible in the yard at the rear of Harway & Co.'s dyewood mills, foot of Green-street. It is supposed that he fell from the second-story window while asleep. He was conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where he died before medical aid could be had.

H. H. Hahn, the groceryman who was murderously assaulted with a cat-hook in the hands of George D. Thomson, a Flushing-avenue car-driver, Thursday night, is very low. His physician will allow no one to see him. [illegible] the affair. He had backed up the [illegible] and was just about to leave the [illegible].

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The American Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, Ellis-place, Sing Sing, has been sold to George A. Brandreth, Esq.

Mr. Justice Brown, of Morrisania, is a member of the Board of Excise. Some short time since, in view of the expiration of the then existing licenses, a number of liquor-dealers of the district were waited on by the Justice, and he succeeded in collecting $600 toward the payment of renewed permits, but he failed to lodge that amount to the credit of the Board. Summonses were about being issued against the defaulters, as it is claimed the payment to the Justice was not legal, and therefore the parties are selling liquor without a license. A test case has now been taken up, and will soon be tried. Meantime the victims of the Justice keep their stores open and sell under the old license; they intend to contest the matter, and will spare no expense to establish the legality of the payment to the Justice.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. J. B. Griswold, of Brooklyn, has accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church of Port Jefferson, and will become its pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Association of Eastern Long Island meets at Bridgehampton, Wednesday.

A Liberal Republican Convention, for the nomination of county officers, will be held at Riverhead, Suffolk County, Tuesday evening, Sept. 17.

The Deer Park Post-office has been discontinued, no person being found willing to perform the duties for the salary allowed. Matter intended for that place should be sent to Brentwood.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are 200 prisoners in the Essex County Jail, 100 more than the Jail was designed to accommodate.

Yesterday morning the examination of Kingsland, the bank defaulter, was again postponed until the 20th inst.

The system of learning female scholars trades has been inaugurated in St. Peter's Roman Catholic School.

Miss Maggie Barker, a Jersey City music teacher, and one of the passengers of the Bienville, arrived home all right yesterday morning.

The members of the Atlantic Boat Club will have a rowing match off the Elysian Fields, today, at 4 P. M.

Louisa Cisco, the colored girl who killed her infant on the 10th of April, at Park Ridge, has been convicted of manslaughter.

Chief of Police Whitney, of Bayonne, who was bitten in the hand by a prisoner recently, will have to have the injured member amputated.

On Wednesday next, the Star Base-ball Club, of Jersey City, will play the Olympics, of Brooklyn, on the Champions' ground, in the former city.

A boat containing five Jersey City people capsized in the Lower Bay yesterday. They were rescued by a passing sloop. Names unknown.

County Physician Dodd has ordered an inquest upon the body of George H. Mandeville, who was found dead in the area-way of his house, No. 280 Elm-street, Newark.

Sergt. Ringe, of the Hoboken Police, who was arrested on Thursday for interfering with United States Revenue Officials, at the Hamburg Docks, in Hoboken, was admitted to bail by Commissioner Muirheid, in Jersey City, yesterday.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Sheriff Reinhardt, on charges preferred by Pound-master Harriot, who charges him with breaking open the pound and releasing therefrom a cow, the property of United States Commissioner Jackson.

Capt. Timpken, of the First Battalion, National Guard State of New-Jersey, who was, in April last, ordered under arrest by Major Hart of the same division, in consequence of an assault committed on the latter, was acquitted by the regimental Court-martial last night.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,260 head; market extremely dull, and the pens at the close were filled with unsold stock; prices fully ¼c. lower, though the sales were very light; a small lot of choice 1,350-lb. Steers brought $6 37½; a few fair to good light Steers, $5 25@$5 50; a lot of 127 head of choice 1,200-lb. Steers sold at $5 [illegible]; common to extra Stockers, $3 25@$4 37; Texans, $3 25@$3 87; shipments, 722 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,680 head; market dull and lower at $4 55@$4 70, closing weak, with full pens; receipts, 7,120 head. Sheep—Receipts, 422 head; market active and higher at $4 25@$5 25 for fair to choice.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK-KEEPING is well enough as a means of education and discipline to fit one for "business," but no young man with fair abilities should remain at the desk longer than necessary to give him a knowledge of accounts. Then he should "switch off" on another road, and try his hand in another interest. A careful phrenologist can tell him what he can do best, and put him on the right track. Written charts are given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREELEY, GRANT, OR BOURBON STRAIGHT.—Whatever your politics may be, don't forget that you can buy your Hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. He has just introduced his Fall Style, and it is a beauty.

[Advertisement.]

Millions of gallons of DEVLOW & BUSH'S "Premium Safety" Oil are annually sold, and no accident has ever occurred from its use.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Paris, at 8 A. M.... For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Weser, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the Ville de Paris, at 5 P. M.... For Kingston, Savanilla and West Indies, by the St. Thomas, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West, Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—George F. Ball and wife, Miss Louisa B. Smith, Mrs. Rosario Menocal, Miss Menocal, J. L. Parry and wife, James Lachaume, D. H. Leevey, Narciso, A. D. Madge, J. W. Davis, A. S. Alay, Tomas Saiz, P. V. Narrodey, D. Deiv, Jose Quindis, J. L. Montano, M. Camostran, Robert Martin, E. G. Hansard, J. C. Raisming, Mrs. Parsons, Hon. Dr. Chipman & son, Capt. H. E. Henry, Mrs. Murphy, Miss E. Murphy, Miss J. Murphy, E. Murphy and wife, Miss Jessie Bradford, Miss Margaret Dean, Miss Fannie Bain, M. Gove, D. A. Brick, J. A. Culmer, H. Anthon, W. H. Woolverton, Capt. Jefferson Maury, Wm. E. Wright, Wm. A. Smith, Fred. Hargh, Miss Eliza Stuart, Wm. Garrison, Alfred Colsha, Peter Barrey, John Gillard, W. Senack, J. Tyler, Mrs. Barker, Miss N. Sullivan, W. Burroughs, jr., Rufus Mead, George W. Bailey, F. Stokes, Cortega P. Rosado, Mr. Berry, Mr. Lawler, Mrs. Egleton, Miss E. Ryan, Miss M. Ryan, Miss N. Jones, Miss Fannie Beasly, Miss Kate Delsea, A. Goderate, A. Villegas, Alex. Williams, John Byanson and son, Mr. Albitse, Julius Busst, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pool, J. Oliver, E. Schert, Carlos Luggo, Miss Clara Engelton.

In steam-ship Clematis, from Savannah.—Mrs. Brigham and child, Miss Mannie Brigham, S. E. Brigham, Master W. Brigham, W. C. Cosens, Miss M. A. Cosens, Miss J. C. Derby, E. Morgan, Thomas Popper, Mrs. C. C. Bohley and son, Miss H. Walker and servant, Valentine Walker, May O'Brien, Master C. Brigham, Lieut. Robert Barstow, George W. Hussey, Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Clark, Mrs. Shiels, Miss Shiels, J. & F. Lancaster, W. McLean, Mrs. S. Marshall and 2 children, W. F. Carles, J. Asher, Chas. Schmidt, Mrs. Solomons, Mrs. Roberts, John Kingman, G. A. Weaver, E. Cohn, T. F. Bethel, S. F. Green, E. Schewster, S. Schewster, J. J. Bowes, J. L. Gilbert, A. Kahn, F. X. Donnelly, E. Erwin, James Erwin, E. A. Herndon, Isaac Herndon, Otto Miller, T. Southall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:33 | Sun sets.....6:23 | Moon sets...8:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:06 | Gov. Island..11:26 | Hell Gate..12:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmount, Havre, George Mackenzie; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Messenger, Hill, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; St. Clair, (Gen.,) Brown, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Eugenie, (Br.,) Henderson, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Yokohama, Hamblin, Hong Kong, (China,) A. A. Low & Bro.; Libertas, (Aust.,) Lucovich, Cork or Falmouth, Slovich & Co.; John Griffin, Westhaver, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; New-York, (Ital.,) Polbo, Cork or Falmouth, A. E. Arcoma.

Brigs Belle Brown, Matthews, Port Johnson, Brett, Son & Co.; Guanche, (Span.,) Lens, Santa Cruz, W. W. De Forrest & Co.; Onwards, (Nor.,) Larsen, Stockholm, [illegible]; Tobias & Co.; Ann, (Br.,) Flory, Gibraltar, A. Bradshaw.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Aug. 31, at 5 P. M., via Nassau 2d inst. at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Chadwick, Havana Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Aug. 24, and Moville 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Augusta Tetlow, (N. G.,) [illegible], Liverpool [illegible] ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales the entire passage, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Mary Anna, (N. G.,) Brewster, Fall River, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amelia, (of St. Stephen's, N. B.,) Webster, Boston, in ballast to [illegible].

Bark Friedrich & Louise, (N. G.,) Bredbering, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to Albert Papmeier—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds, and been 25 days W. of the Banks.

Bark Iona, Phillips, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Brig Mary C. Comery, (of Waldoboro,) Bryant, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal and fish to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Almata, (of Turk's Island,) [illegible], Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Hampden, Smith, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Geo. H. Holyoke & Co.

Brig Rollin, Strout, New-Haven.

Schr. Adria, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wilbur, Hillsboro, N. B., 14 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Martha A. Thomas, of and from St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. W. H. Benedict, Rikey, Richmond, for Stamford.

Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Crowell, Baltimore, for Newport.

Schr. Tempest, Shropshire, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

[illegible]

Schr. Charlotte Wood, Saco, with heading to Way, Bell & Co.

[illegible]

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Bunker, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Raynor, Calais 8 ds., with laths to H. T. Russell.

Schr. Ida Hudson, Butman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Edward Wootten, [illegible], Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clyde Gurney, Harvey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ambassador, Crocker, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Chas. A. Berry, Smith, Rockland, with stone.

[illegible]

Schr. Hattie J. Brewster, Virginia.

[illegible]

Schr. Orion, Winters, Taunton.

Schr. Iris, Baker, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Ship Free Trade, for Antwerp; barks Norma, for Bremen; Helen Patterson, for Bristol; Windsor, for Pictou; Union, for [illegible]; brig Cornucopia, for Gaspee.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Arr. brig Daniel Boardman, from Alexandria; Alice Turner, from Philadelphia; Marshall Dutch, do.; bark Dirigo, from New-Orleans; brig S. D. Hart, from Queenstown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; brig M. M. Pennell, from Boston; schr. Georgiana Lawrence, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Virginia, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—Sld. bark Augusta, for Buenos Ayres.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 6.—Arr. schrs. Laura H. Jones, New-York for Bangor; Chimo, Elizabethport, for Portland; Lucy Lee, St. John, for New-York; John Snow, Shulee, for do.; Lake, Rockland, for do.; Gen. Scott, Calais, for do.; Sunbeam, from do., for Philadelphia; Annie May, Newburyport, for do.; E. B. Wheaton, Boston, for do.

Sld. schrs. Pedro A. Grau, Van Name, Quoddy, Lucy Lee, Edward B. Shute, Laura [illegible], Globe, and Maggie P. Smith.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The National line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York Aug. 24, has arr. here.

BREST, Sept. 6.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship France, Capt. Daure, from New-York Aug. 24, arr. here early this morning.

NEW-YORK LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY,

NO. 229 BROADWAY,

CORNER BARCLAY-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

One-half the authorized capital of this Company having been subscribed, the remaining $500,000 IS OFFERED to capitalists and the business public.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS will be opened on MONDAY, SEPT. 9, AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF THE COMPANY, AS ABOVE, AND AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK.

The charter of this Corporation is unusually liberal, authorizing the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, As well as that usually carried on by TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT and WAREHOUSE COMPANIES.

Permanent organization of the Board will be effected when the full capital shall have been subscribed.

H. H. VAN DYCK, GEO. H. BISSELL, A. McKINNEY, } Committee.

JUST APPEARED. THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE OESTLICHE POST. GERMAN REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

We beg leave to call the attention of Republican Committees and clubs throughout the whole country to the weekly edition of the OESTLICHE POST, which is peculiarly adapted to promote the interests of the Republican cause and its candidates among the German-born population of the United States.

Price, $5 per 100 numbers. $35 per 1,000 numbers. Single copies, 4 cents. Address orders to office.

OESTLICHE POST, No. 13 North William-st., New-York City.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS, NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION, COMPRISING PLAIN AND ENGRAVED CASES; FINE ENAMELINGS, PAINTING ON PORCELAIN AND ON PATE TENDRE. PLAIN, ALARMS, REPEATERS, ALSO, "GRANDES SONNERIES," REPEATING HOURS, HALVES, AND QUARTERS, WITH ALARM, CALENDARS, &C. &C.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 550 Broadway, N. Y., OFFER AN UNEQUALED VARIETY OF ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: ICE PITCHERS AND ICE URNS, PORCELAIN-LINED. ALSO, SPOONS, FORKS, AND TABLE CUTLERY, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Sunday Literature. The Churchman. Most largely circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. All Church Papers ought to be. Try it. [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES. J. & T. DONALDSON, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 74 EAST 9TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY, Have on hand a large assortment of new and elegant designs of BRONZE, GILT and GLASS CHANDELIERS, which they offer to the public at reduced prices. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

FALL 1872. ABBATT, MOORE & CO., Have now in store a large stock of newly-manufactured CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN. ALSO, A very large assortment of foreign and domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., from which they make to order for gentlemen as well as boys, and in good style, and at reasonable prices. No. 12 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

F. P. FREEMAN, NO. 552 BROADWAY, IS OPENING A FULL LINE OF PEARL AND DRESS FANS, MARBLE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, REAL AND IMITATION BRONZES, MUSICAL-BOXES AND TABLES, ELEGANT DRESSING-CASES, RUSSIA BAGS AND BELTS, OPERA-GLASSES AND WEDDING PRESENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT VERY LOW PRICES. TIFFANY & CO.'S FORMER STORE.

D. C. HALL & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS, 44 WEST BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPENCERIAN Double Elastic STEEL PENS.

These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all the fifteen numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st., New-York.

CLOTHING. First in the field with new Fall styles. GENTS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S. Also, handsome stock of French and English goods for our custom department. LOBDELL, TINSLEY & CO., NO. 1,180 BROADWAY, [illegible]

ASTHMA. The subscribers are Manufacturer's Agents for W. Reed's celebrated ASTHMA RELIEF, the best remedy for Asthma yet discovered. Instant relief guaranteed or purchase money refunded. The medicine is put up in three sizes, which retail for 25c., 50c., and $1. Persons remitting price will have the medicine sent free by mail or express. Also, samples sent free to any who desire. ETHRIDGE, TULLER & CO., [illegible], N. Y.

FINE LEATHER BELTS, JUST OPENED, FROM $1 to TO $6 A DOZEN, at C. F. ECKHARDT, No. 520 Broadway.

STRICTURES, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

General Tranquillity—Working Men in the Old and in the New World—Restoring the Capital—The Rule of M. Thiers—The Harvest—The Latest Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 23, 1872.

The period of remarkable tranquillity which Paris is now enjoying is mainly due to the fact that the working people are busily employed. From the time Baron Haussmann's improvements were stopped down to a month or so ago, great agitation has reigned among the laboring classes. One hundred and fifty thousand stone-cutters, masons, plasterers and painters were kept constantly employed upon new buildings, and when so large a number of men are thrown out of employ one may look for mischief with tolerable certainty. If these workmen had been engaged upon something, no matter what, as soon as the gates of Paris were opened, there would have been no Commune. It was the duty of the Government to provide for them in some way, for upon the Continent a Government must be more or less paternal in its character. Very probably this statement will be energetically denied by nine out of every ten Americans who have never been abroad, and because they really cannot see the necessity. The error lies in judging other peoples by our own standards. A story is told of an American who found himself in great distress, and, when absolutely on the point of starving, he applied to a rich man, not for help, but for work. Wishing to do something for him, the rich man engaged him, and, taking him into a field, set him to moving a pile of stones from one side to the other. He worked with all his might at the task. Within twenty-four hours, to the great surprise of his patron, he came for new orders, and was told to move the stones back again to where he had found them. Now, any foreign laborer would have done so, and would have taken a week to do it, but the American flatly refused. His pride was touched. If there was no useful work for him to do, he would look elsewhere, and this manner of employing him was no more nor less than charity. Such is the feeling among Americans as a nation; they must be employed upon something of manifest utility. The aim of Continental laborers is to make out their day and to get their wage, for not one in a hundred really cares what he is set to do. Naturally, therefore, laborers here are far more slow than with us. It takes them a very long time to do the simplest piece of work, and although their wages are less per diem, the sum total to the contractor amounts to pretty much the same thing as with us. We are now in the midst of the season when the plasterers and painters "touch up our houses," and not only in my own case, but in those of my neighbors, I have had opportunities for comparing French workmen with American. The slowness here gets one quite out of patience. Workmen do not hesitate to say that it is against their interest to hurry, for during the Winter they look for so great amount of work, and must stretch out their Summer repairs as far as possible. During the vacation, while families are at watering-places or in the country, their houses are cleaned, washed outside and papered and painted within. This work is now giving employment to the thousands of workmen who otherwise would talk politics in the cafés, and keeping them quiet for the moment. If M. Thiers is wise—and I think no man understands the matter better—he will begin at once upon the work left by Baron Haussmann, and put hundreds of men at work upon the buildings destroyed by the Commune. Measures have been already taken for a certain amount of work, but I do not know exactly how much. Many of the old streets have been repaved; the Hotel de Ville, the Finances and the Legion d'Honneur are to be rebuilt, and I am told that the Place Château d'Eau is to be remodeled. The two hundred millions special indemnity which the Germans exacted from the City of Paris is to be repaid by the General Government, provided the Prefect of the Seine and the Mayor will get the Council to expend an equal sum—two millions—in rebuilding the houses destroyed by the bombardment. This shows that the *ouvriers* are not forgotten, and it would be dangerous to neglect them while the memory of Napoleon III. is fresh in their minds. Whatever else may be said of him, all confess that the Emperor provided well for the workmen of Paris.

THE RULE OF M. THIERS.

M. Thiers wishes it distinctly understood that he is master in France. Three young men will not be likely to forget it. Yesterday the Agence Havas brought us the following dispatch:

VERSAILLES, Aug. 22.

The brothers Errazu, who cried Vive l'Empereur at Trouville, have received orders to quit the soil of France.

To this the *Liberté* adds:

"M. Thiers signed this morning the order of expulsion from French territory issued against the two brothers Errazu. They will be allowed a few days to put their affairs in order and to quit France, *with their families*. The Russian subject, M. Euphrussy comprised, will not be prosecuted."

You can well understand why a certain number of journals of yesterday evening refused to credit this piece of news. It was important enough, however, to make them send reporters to Versailles, and it was then found that the information was correct as given by the *Liberté*, and that M. Thiers had really signed the order. The cruelty and malice comprised in the words italicised can only be appreciated after knowing the whole story. The two brothers in question are aged eighteen and twenty-one, and their families, therefore, mean their mother and sisters and cousins. The Errazus are Mexicans of enormous wealth, and chief owners of a silver mine. For thirty years the family has resided in Paris. During the Empire the revenues of the family were expended with princely munificence, and few ladies have given so much in charity as Mme. Errazu. Her magnificent hotel was always open, and her receptions were royal in almost every way. She had one thousand poor upon her charity list, she founded a hospital, and her name was seen at the head of every charity subscription against a very large figure. Instead of hoarding, as many of the large and important banking families do, the Errazus spent the greater portion of their annual revenues in France. Since the war the young men have begun to spend on their own account, and they were already much in vogue in high circles. They went to Trouville, and on the 15th the brothers were invited on board M. Euphrussy's yacht. After a cruise along the English coast, they came back, dining near Trouville, and going on shore full of champagne and very light in the head. It was an error that they cried in the presence of M. Thiers. The President was then at the Villa Cordier. The young men came on shore, and, arm in arm, staggered up the street. The Errazus shouted, "*Vive l'Empereur! à bas Thiers!*" and hurrahed for the 15th Napoleon, the 15th August. A policeman told them to hush, and they did so, but some fishermen had been attracted, and, hoping to gain something by an attack upon the "aristos," began to hoot them. To prevent disturbance, they were arrested. The Magistrate before whom they were taken—as very often happens, wiser than his prince—released the gay party with an admonition, which was taken to heart. When M. Thiers heard of the cry, he flew into a passion. He had known how to put down the Commune—he had suppressed the disorders in the north, and he should know how to make himself respected by the men in broadcloth. He ordered the young men to be rearrested, and the Commissaire who had released them to be disgraced. The Procureur-Général protested against this measure, and sustained the Magistrate so strongly that M. Thiers commuted his penalty to banishment from Trouville. He was sent elsewhere. Prince Orloff came promptly to plead for his countrymen, and gained his cause. M. Pouyer-Quertier came to plead for the young de Vallon, but the President was inexorable. He is to be prosecuted in the Police Courts. The Comte de Vallon was private secretary to M. Pouyer-Quertier, his relative, the daughter of the late Minister of Finance being the Marquise de la Rochelambert and the Comtesse de Lamberty. M. de Vallon is also the nephew of the Princess de la Moskowa, and of the Comtesse de la Poëze, formerly ladies of honor to the Empress. These facts explain the President's severity, for all of these persons were prominent members of the Imperial Court. M. Thiers has the right to order the Errazus from France, they being foreigners, but to include the family in the order is both unjustifiable and cruel. Efforts are being made to get the latter part of the order countermanded, but it is said that M. Thiers flies into a passion every time the subject is brought up before him, and wants it distinctly understood that he is master in France.

THE HARVEST.

Never within the memory of those now living was the harvest in France so fine and so abundant. The wheat crop has been garnered, the yield being about a third more than usual. I thought that we had tolerably good wheat in some sections of Virginia, but never in my life did I see anything to equal the rich, golden fields of France this year. They were beautiful beyond expression—at least to a countryman like myself, and one reared to regard the prosperity of the year to come across our fields of wheat. A good harvest among farmer-folk means riches and ease. With the present crops the French can pay their taxes with less hardship—a great thing for the Republic. Ordinarily a certain amount of breadstuffs has to be imported into France—generally from the Black Sea—in order to meet the yearly consumption. This year there will be enough at home, with a little to spare.

THE LATEST TRIAL.

The trial is now going on of the men who stole the cannon from the Fort of Vincennes. I sent you an account of the affair at the time. It does seem incredible that a few men could steal the guns from a garrisoned fort, yet such was actually the case, the thieves taking the cannon off their carriages and throwing them over the ramparts into the ditch, twenty-five feet wide and ten deep. They added insult to injury by taking advantage of a moment when the whole garrison was asleep and the sentinel taking his "forty winks" in his usual sleeping corner. This was as mean as stealing the coppers from a dead man's eyes to cheat Charon of his fees. Seeing that the sentinels slept very soundly all night under the arch of the gate-way, the thieves mounted the fortress and threw over the cannon. They were then pulled out of the ditch by ropes, six men assisting, and hurried away the same night. Two were found; two were sold for three hundred francs each. These were traced to a foundry where a suspicious lot of metal was then being puddled, but as the officer could not swear to his guns in their condition at that moment, the police had to wait for further evidence. They counted on a confession, and began to put the suspected parties "to the question," (modern French style, but quite as successful as the style of the Inquisition,) and in a few weeks worked out the case. Meantime, however, the silence of the police gave rise to many stories in the Press. Prince Bismarck was said to have been the instigator and the thieves German emissaries. As this theory was eminently successful with the crowd, all the Germans about Vincennes made a prudent retreat, and they were wise. "If any one were to accuse me of stealing the towers of Notre Dame," says Rabelais, "I should begin my defense by putting the English Channel between me and my accusers." From a safe distance the Germans denied having stolen the cannon from the fortress of Vincennes. The real culprits were soon found, and they are now on trial for a crime which is, perhaps, unique in criminal records. ASHBY.

CREMONA FIDDLES.

The Romance of a Dealer—Tarisio and His Discovery.

Mr. Charles Reade, in an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the above head, writes with the subcaption, "The Romance of Fiddle-dealing."

"Nearly fifty years ago a gaunt Italian called Luigi Tarisio arrived in Paris one day with a lot of old Italian instruments by makers whose names were hardly known. The principal dealers whose minds were narrowed, as is often the case, to three or four names, would not deal with him. M. Georges Chanot, younger and more intelligent, purchased largely, and encouraged him to return. He came back next year with a better lot; and yearly increasing his funds, he flew at the highest game; and in the course of thirty years imported nearly all the finest specimens of Stradiuarius and Guarnerius France possesses. He was the greatest connoisseur that ever lived or ever can live, because he had the true mind of a connoisseur and vast opportunities. He ransacked Italy before the tickets in the violins of Francesco Stradiuarius, Alexander Gagliano, Lorenzo Guadagnini, Giofredus Cappa, Gobetti, Morglato Morella, Antonio Mariani, Santo Magini, and Matteo Benti, of Brescia, Michael Angelo Bergonzi, Montagnana, Thomas Balestrieri, Storioni, Vincenso Rugger, the Testori, Petrus Guarnerius, of Venice, and full fifty more, had been tampered with, that every brilliant masterpiece might be assigned to some popular name. To his immortal credit, he fought against this mania, and his motto was '*A tout seigneur tout honneur.*' The man's whole soul was in fiddles. He was a great dealer, but a greater amateur. He had gems by him no money would buy from him. Novi was one of them. But for his death you would never have cast eyes on it. He has often talked to me of it; but he would never let me see it, for fear I should tempt him.

Well, one day George Chanot, Sr., who is, perhaps, the best judge of violins left, now Tarisio is gone, made an excursion to Spain, to see if he could find anything there. He found mighty little. But, coming to the shop of a fiddle-maker, one Ortega, he saw the belly of an old bass hung up with other things. Chanot rubbed his eyes and asked himself was he dreaming. The belly of a Stradiuarius bass roasting in a shop-window! He went in, and very soon bought it for about forty francs. He then ascertained that the bass belonged to a lady of rank. The belly was full of cracks; so, not to make two bites of a cherry, Ortega had made a nice new one. Chanot carried this precious fragment home and hung it up in his shop, but not in the window, for he is too good a judge not to know the sun will take all the color out of that maker's varnish. Tarisio came in from Italy, and his eye lighted instantly on the Stradiuarius belly. He pestered Chanot till the latter sold it him for 1,000 francs, and told him where the rest was. Tarisio no sooner knew this than he flew to Madrid. He learned from Ortega where the lady lived, and called on her to see it. 'Sir,' says the lady, 'it is at your disposition.' That does not mean much in Spain. When he offered to buy it she coquetted with him, said it had been long in her family; money could not replace a thing of that kind, and, in short, she put on the screw, as she thought, and sold it him for about 4,000 francs. What he did with the Ortega belly is not known—perhaps sold it to some person in the tooth-pick trade. He sailed exultant for Paris with the Spanish bass in a case. He never let it out of his sight. The pair were caught by a storm in the Bay of Biscay. The ship rolled; Tarisio clasped his bass tight, and trembled. It was a terrible gale, and for one whole day they were in real danger. Tarisio spoke of it to me with a shudder. I will give you his real words, for they struck me at the time, and I have often thought of them since:

'Ah, my poor Mr. Reade, the bass of Spain was all but lost.'

Was not this a true connoisseur? a genuine enthusiast? Observe: there was also an ephemeral insect called Luigi Tarisio, who would have gone down with the bass, but that made no impression on his mind. *De minimis non curat Ludovicus.*

He got it safe to Paris. A certain high priest in these mysteries, called Vuillaume, with the help of a sacred vessel, called the glue-pot, soon rewedded the back and sides to the belly, and the bass being now just what it was when the ruffian Ortega put his finger in the pie, was sold for 20,000 francs.

I saw the Spanish bass in Paris twenty-two years ago, and you can see it any day this month you like; for it is the identical violoncello now on show at Kensington, numbered 188. Who would divine its separate adventures, to see it all reposing so calm and uniform in that case—'*Post tot naufragia tutus.*'"

The Kings County Veterans.

The following call has just been issued by the subscribers:

Veterans of the War for the Union, residing in the County of Kings:

COMRADES: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the State Central Committee of Soldiers and Sailors, at the meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York City, Aug. 21, 1872, authorizing the members of the Committee to call meetings in their respective Congressional districts, for the purpose of enrolling all veterans, as delegates, desiring to attend the National Mass-Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburg, Sept. 17th, inst.:

Therefore, in obedience to such direction and authority, we, the undersigned, members of said committee, do hereby request the soldiers and sailors of this county to assemble in their respective wards and towns, before September 12, and take such action as will insure the attendance at the Convention of a representation from each ward and town.

The Convention to be held at Pittsburg being a mass-meeting of all veterans who favor the election of the candidates of the National Republican Party, the number of delegates to which each ward and town shall be entitled is unlimited. The persons thus designated by the ward and town organizations are respectfully invited to meet the members of the State Central Committee at the rooms of the War Veterans' Union Club, south-east corner of Court and Joralemon streets, on Thursday evening, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock, when information concerning transportation, cost of trip, place of rendezvous, &c., will be communicated.

Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company by which excursion tickets for the round trip can be obtained for $10.

W. A. ROWAN.
E. C. PARKINSON.
H. W. HUGHES.

Members Veteran State Central Committee of Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

This year's military manœuvres in Italy will take place in the vicinity of the Ticino, and part of the operations will be a passage of the river by pontoons. The King will be at Arona in order to witness them.

The death is announced of William Miller, the "nursery poet." Born in Parkhead, England, in August, 1810, William Miller spent his earliest days in the village, and thereafter resided in Glasgow.

The sale by auction took place on Aug. 20, of the right of property in the literary and dramatic works of the late Alexandre Dumas, in two lots. Each had been put up at the price of 15,000 francs, and an advance of fifty francs was made in both cases, and no more. Consequently, the whole was adjudicated for 30,100 francs.

A bottle has been picked up near Dunbar containing a paper, on which the following is written: "The ship Carrondelet, middle of the German Ocean, Aug. 3, 1872.—This ship is sinking fast. If ever this get to shore, whoever finds it will please to let it be known this sunk with twenty-one hands on board. She is going now. Herr Inglan, a native of Hamburg."

Warning has been given by the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, through the Emigration Commissioners, that persons purposing to emigrate to the Welsh settlement on the Chaput River in Patagonia should refrain—the accounts from the settlement being very unsatisfactory, so much so, indeed, as to recall the privations suffered in the same regions by the Portuguese and other settlers centuries ago.

Among the works of art purchased by Catharine II. to ornament the Palace of Taurida, says the *Nordisch Press*, has been found the only piece of sculpture ever executed by Raphael, namely, a marble group representing a child asleep on a dolphin. The plaster copies and engravings of it are well known, but the original, the existence of which at Paris can be traced down to the year 1770, has long since disappeared.

The sale of explosive cigars has recommenced in the streets of Paris in spite of all the precautions taken by the police to prevent these dangerous articles from being offered to the public. The cigars in question appear genuine to the purchaser, but contain a minute squib or cracker, which, when the cigar has been consumed to a certain point, explodes, the cigar itself flying to some distance from the mouth of the smoker. These cigars are capable of severely wounding those who smoke them.

The death is announced at the mad-house, Salpêtrière, of Mlle. Boisgontier, an actress of Paris, who, at one moment, lived in great splendor. She possessed a silver bath, which she regarded as a sort of fetish, and believed that it secured her good fortune so long as she kept it. One day, however, she sent it to the mint to be coined, and invested the proceeds in Immobilière shares. From that day she began to descend, until she fell into the greatest misery, and finished her days in an hospital.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, states that a national subscription is shortly to be opened in that city, and all over France, under the patronage of the Société des Science Industrielles, with the object of proving to the world that Barthélemy Thimonnier, born at Arbresle (Rhône) in 1793, is the real inventor of the mechanical sewing-machine; also, in order to collect the funds necessary for the publication of his biography, together with a complete history of the implement; and, finally, to erect a statue to his memory in one of the public squares of Lyons.

Another statement is now being circulated with regard to the operations of the Germans at Belfort. Lately it was held persistently that the troops in occupation were strengthening the distinguished stronghold, with a possible view to keeping it altogether. The new theory is, that the Germans have only been experimenting with the works, and that in reality their aim has been to fortify their own town of Altkirch in such a way as to nullify the effects of the existence of Belfort, when the latter place shall have been handed over again to the French.

A distinguished engineer, who is connected with some of the most honorable families in Italy, has just been arrested at Florence, charged with attempting to murder on a wholesale scale. It appears he was involved in financial troubles, and, with a view to extricate himself by means of the property of his friends, which he expected to inherit, the wretched man tried to poison, by morphine, no fewer than eighteen individuals, among whom were his father, brother, wife, and his own children. The *Gaulois* says he is plainly mad, as it is not possible to believe any man endowed with reason would try to accomplish such a crime.

Carafa, the composer, who died recently, was far from rich. His principal income, according to the *Swiss Times*, was derived from a snuff-box. This snuff-box was given to the author of *La Prison d'Edimbourg* about thirty years ago by Baron James De Rothschild, as a token of esteem. Carafa sold it twenty-four hours later for seventy-five Napoleons to the same jeweler from whom it had been bought. This became known to Rothschild, who gave it again to the musician on the following year. The next day it returned to the jeweler's. This traffic continued till the death of the banker, and longer still, for his sons kept up the tradition to the great satisfaction of Carafa.

A letter from Bucharest reports a curious atmospheric phenomenon which occurred there on the 25th of July, at 9¼ in the evening. During the day the heat was stifling. The sky was cloudless. In the evening everybody went out walking and the gardens were crowded. The ladies were mostly dressed in white low-necked robes. Toward 9 o'clock a small cloud appeared on the horizon and a quarter of an hour afterward rain began to fall, when, to the horror of everybody, it was found to consist of black worms of the size of an ordinary fly. All the streets were strewn with these curious animals.

The Prussian authorities, observes the *Siècle*, appear determined not to allow the vote of the Reichstag for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Prussian territory to be a dead letter. At Posen the ladies of the Sacré-Cœur, who are considered to be affiliated to the Order, were requested to close the boarding-school established in that town, where all the noble ladies of the country received their education. At Mayence a police agent repaired, on the 14th August, at 7 o'clock in the morning, to the Convent of the Order, and, having assembled the brothers, read to them the law requiring them to abstain from any ecclesiastical act. The head of the convent protested against this interdiction, contending that the civil authorities had no right to interfere with the exercise of religious functions, and denying that the tendencies of the Jesuits were contrary to the laws of the State. In Elsass the Jesuits have also protested, but they have only been able to obtain a prolongation of their stay for two months.

The *National Zeitung* supplies a pleasant picture of Berlin: "The scandals produced in our city a few days ago," it says, "constitute a social phenomenon calling for reflection. The populace of this place is a scum of the worst kind, and its parallel would be sought in vain in other great cities, its most perverse and dangerous instincts being developed from the very earliest age. This mob disturbs the security of the streets, and opposes the greatest obstacles to the maintenance of order. Berlin, besides, exercises an irresistible attraction on the ruffians, vagabonds and idlers of all Germany. The increase of the population is often vaunted, but the true principle of it is forgotten, namely, that since the new laws, our capital has become the refuge of all the rabble of both sexes in the Empire. The fact is confessed that out of the rioters lately arrested by the police, only one-tenth were natives of Berlin, the others having only arrived since the war. What is wanted is a strong police, and, above all, that the public force should find a moral support among the more enlightened and reflective classes. But such is not the case, as not unfrequently persons in no way connected with the mob, and having most to suffer from disorder, are found taking the part of the ruffians against the police agents, and aiding the offenders to escape."

On Aug. 21 Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold by auction, in London, about thirty autograph letters of the poet Cowper, addressed to his friend Mr. Rose, of Chancery-lane, between the years 1786 and 1788, when he was busy on his translation of Homer. Many of the letters were full of interesting criticisms on Homer's style, the relative merits of the Odyssey and the Iliad, and occasional notices of the work of his great rival, Pope. Others referred to George Romney, Johnson, Mrs. Unwin, the Throgmortons, and his dog "Beau;" while others dealt with the more prosaic subject of his publisher, the copyright question, and some projected reviews of his translation. A few of the lots fell to private purchasers, though many were bought by Messrs. Waller, realizing prices, in some cases, as high as four pounds four shillings. One of them, containing a sonnet written by Cowper, on behalf of a printer at Leicester, who had got into prison for selling some of Tom Paine's publications, fetched four guineas and a half. Together with the Cowper letters were sold a quantity of original correspondence of George Selwyn, and his contemporaries, Fox, Pitt, Canning, Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, Horace Walpole, Lord Erskine, &c., and also an autograph letter of Drake, the great navigator, which was knocked down, after a keen competition, at five guineas.

The London *Art Journal* says: "Another alphabetic treasure has been only very recently discovered on Mount Moriah by M. Clermont-Ganneau. This gentleman has had the good fortune to observe, placed as a tombstone in a Mohammedan cemetery, one of the very tablets which, as we are told by Josephus, Herod the Great erected within the Mountain of the House to warn strangers from setting foot within the Chel, or proscribed boundary. The stone, being thus employed, could not be removed; but we have seen an excellent photograph. The letters are clearly cut, about an inch and three-quarters in height. They are perfectly square and upright, without the foot, or *Serif*, which characterizes the Roman capitals, but equal in every respect to the most finished form of Greek capital now used in printing. The beauty of the letters is more remarkable from its contrast with the ruder form of what is called uncial Greek, in the oldest extant manuscripts. The words are undivided by any spaces. The first letter, a Mu, or M, is distinguished by the outward inclination of the upright strokes. It may be said to stand astrad-

[illegible] da. It is very remarkable that a theta occurs in the first word, instead of the *delta* with which it is now written: [illegible] instead of *Medena*—no one."

Long telegrams are published about the festivities at Belgrade in connection with the coming of age of Prince Milan. The Prince went in state on Aug. 22 to the cathedral, the three Regents accompanying him in his carriage. There was great enthusiasm manifested along the route, the crowd being greater than has ever before been seen in Belgrade. After the "Te Deum," the Regents handed over their powers to the Prince, giving at the same time a statement of the condition of the country. The Prince thanked them for their administration, adding, "I take upon myself a heavy task, but its accomplishment will be facilitated by the fact that I retain the co-operation of the Regents." There was subsequently a reception of the diplomatic body and other envoys. M. Dolgorouki remitted to the Prince an autograph letter from the Czar. The British diplomatic agent, being the senior diplomatist, delivered a speech, in which he alluded to the progress made by Servia during the Regency, and the friendly relations maintained with foreign Powers. The Prince, in reply, protested his anxiety to continue the good relations existing with foreign countries. A dinner was subsequently given to the diplomatic body in the Palace. A large number of guests were also entertained at a banquet by the municipality. Numerous toasts were proposed to the Prince, the Servian people, and the Regency, by various speakers. The town was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

"The municipal police," says the Shanghai *Courier*, "have succeeded in breaking up a most extensive and thoroughly organized gambling concern that had for some time established itself close to the San-Kwang-Dong temple, in the back slums of Honakew. The scene of operations was most skillfully chosen. The spot is surrounded by a creek on three sides, and, being rather beyond the police limits, is seldom visited by its officers, while the presence of the temple was no doubt expected to serve as a blind by accounting for any conflux of people toward the spot. The promoters erected a spacious tent, furnishing it with benches, tables, gambling apparatus, &c., sufficient for the accommodation of several hundred people. An immense gambling business had been attracted to the new premises from all parts of the foreign settlement. The police applied to the native authorities for a force, the members of which were personally unknown to the gamblers, and the place was surrounded and the game started. More than 300 men were found in the tent, and the scene of confusion that ensued was indescribable. Benches and tables were overset, money and gambling apparatus tossed about, gold and silver bangles and other valuables brought to raise money on were thrown into the creek. Brought to bay, the delinquents, for the most part pugnacious men of Funkien, seized bamboos and whatever else was handy, and a brisk fight ensued, in which hard blows were given and received. The result was the capture of twenty-six of the gamblers, including five of the chief associates. On being brought before Chen and Dr. McCartee at the Mixed Court, the two chief ringleaders were sentenced to receive 300 blows, and to be sent into the city for deportation to Fukkien; three subordinate chiefs got 100 blows, one month's cangue, and another 100 blows to finish with; minor delinquents got 100 blows and cangue for half a month, while some were left to be dealt with at the discretion of the Court."

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Fourteenth Plank in the Republican Platform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the opponents of the Administration seem disposed to question the significance of the gracious bow the Philadelphia Convention, in its fourteenth plank, made to the women of the republic, it is interesting to note its effect in their growing enthusiasm for the success of the Republican Party, and the undefined dread they universally feel, lest by any unhappy accident, the reins of Government should fall into the hands of the Tammany coalition, and Horace Greeley, the avowed enemy of woman's enfranchisement, become our next President. From an extensive correspondence with leading women, I find they fully realize the prophetic significance of the fourteenth plank, in which for the first time in the history of our Government, a national political Convention demands "wider fields of usefulness, and additional rights for woman."

Seeing this they desire to manifest their gratitude by a cordial support of the party that has thus taken the initiative step toward woman's enfranchisement.

But as women have no votes what can they do toward influencing an election?

Their power is great in rousing enthusiasm for any cause. At the social board, at the fireside, singing the songs of freedom, in patriotic conversation with neighbors, by their presence in political meetings, by appeals in our journals, by public speeches; everywhere by pen and tongue, as taste or genius may dictate.

As women suffer equally with men all the evils of bad government, they have equal interest in maintaining Republican institutions, and inspiring a progressive liberal policy. But what a misnomer is the term "liberal" for a party that proclaims in its platform equality for men only, ignoring one-half the American people, and that half largely representing the education, property and moral power of the nation.

A party which declares its gratitude to soldiers and sailors, and makes no mention of the patriotism and devotion of the wives, mothers and sisters in the late war. In all these nice points affecting the interests of womanhood the Republican platform stands out in pleasing contrast with the cold, lean products of those anchorites in the Cincinnati Convention.

This fourteenth plank, pledging "respectful consideration" of the best interests of woman, accompanied by the letters of the nominees in the same chivalrous vein, with the many acts of justice and generosity toward woman that has gilded Gen. Grant's Administration, commands the gratitude of all thoughtful women, and marks a new and higher era of civilization.

This proposed act of justice would be the fitting crowning work of that party that emancipated and enfranchised the slaves on our Southern soil and saved the National Union.

In this general disintegration of parties, it is interesting to see how naturally each class of mind enrolls itself where it legitimately belongs in spite of the efforts of political henchmen to the contrary.

While the worst opponents of woman's enfranchisement have left the Republican Party, for the Tammany coalition, those who have been its staunchest friends for the last quarter of a century are again marshaling their forces under its banner. We find there such men as William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Benjamin F. Wade, George William Curtis, George B. Cheever, Frederick Douglass, Robert Purvis and Andrew D. White, whose pronounced opinions on this question have known no variableness nor shadow of turning.

Such names are an assurance to the women of the nation that their trust in the future action of the Republican Party will not be betrayed.

Yours, respectfully,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
TENAFLY, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872.

The Gas Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that your journal is always ready to show up the abuses and nuisances in this great Metropolis, the writer cannot forbear alluding to the vile, all-pervading, and noxious gases which are supposed to emanate from the manufactories of illuminating gas on the east side of the town, to the detriment of the sick and the well.

These "two-and-seventy stenches of Cologne" abound almost every evening, more particularly between the hours of 8 and 12, in the district bounded by Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Broadway, Madison-avenue, and East River, and perhaps further, and are often inhaled in open day. While inditing this, as if reminding me of the pestilence, the air is loaded with the sickening health-destroyer.

If persons in good health are so much disturbed by the nuisance, how much more the sick and enfeebled, who depend not so much on medicaments for their restoration, as pure air and good nursing.

The Health Department of New-York—said to be well organized in every way, and clothed with ample power—must be aware of what is going on in our midst, and the inhabitants look to its officers for the eradication of this crying evil. FERRET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

Strange Talk from a Democrat.

Mr. Robert Morris, a Boston Democrat, made a speech in that city a few nights ago, in which he admitted the commission of unparalleled atrocities by the Kuklux in the South, and complained, not that the strong arm of the National Government had been used to seize and bring to punishment the ruffians, but that too much leniency had been shown them. He said: "Concerning this Kuklux business, I am tired of hearing of it. Under what Administration did it originate and still continue to exist? It was a creature of the war, to be sure, but it is the Grant Administration that suffers it to exist. Give me a good black Sheriff and a good posse, or give me a black regiment and place me where the Kuklux are, and you will not hear of them much longer. If I had the power for twenty minutes, wherever I found a black man hung one day, you would find a white man the next, and you would not long find the Kuklux there."

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Distribution of Prizes at the Conservatoire—Past and Present—Minister Simon and M. Auber—The Composer's Career.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

A little over two years ago, on the 1st of August, 1870, I had the pleasure of assisting at the annual distribution of prizes at the Conservatoire de Musique of Paris. Marshal Vaillant presided, as Minister of Public Instruction, and by his side was Auber, for more than a quarter of a century director of the Conservatoire, and author of the "Muette de Portici." The old man bore the weight of eighty odd years with no apparent effort; he was as gay, as chatty, as light-hearted and high-spirited as when our fathers knew him fifty years ago. The Marshal was satisfied with the results of the session, he spoke warmly of the progress made by the students, and was applauded with hearty enthusiasm. Auber bowed and bowed, bestowing upon us that superb smile which all who have seen this *spirituel* old man will well remember, and again and again we applauded more for Auber's sake than for the ceremonies of the day. We were proud to do him honor, and happy indeed to see him there, at his great age, giving the weight of his illustrious name to the Conservatoire. If ever people were satisfied that their time had been well and agreeably spent, it was those who left the hall on that day regretting that the exercises had been so short, and turning at the door to get one more look at the charming composer. Auber's face can never be forgotten. His smile penetrated deep into the memory. Half ironical or *moqueur*, half earnest or serious, but a seriousness which seemed ever ready to give way before a natural fondness for raillery, that smile gave you an idea of a combination of qualities which are indescribable—gayety, happy-good-humor, an easy temper, *insouciance* and a natural aversion to everything which did not add to the charms of life and of human intercourse. M. de Rémusat is the only man whom I can now recall who has Auber's peculiar expression, although it is seen in a lesser degree in the portraits of Disraeli and Rossini. During that session Auber had worked hard for the good of the Conservatoire, and was happy at the results. A few weeks later he found himself living in the midst of the revolution, making spiritual epigrams upon the men of September and giving some *bons mots* upon them which were felt more keenly than a score of sharp attacks. But the men of September soon had an opportunity to revenge themselves. Among the first horses taken by order of the Government to be butchered for meat were the fine carriage horses of Auber. Dr. Ricord protested. At Auber's great age carriage exercise was a necessity of life, but the horses were taken, nevertheless, and the composer, deprived of his exercise and of his accustomed food, soon took to his bed and died before the end of the Commune.

THIS YEAR'S CEREMONIES.

Last year there was no distribution of prizes, but this year the usual ceremonies took place. Marshal Vaillant is no more, but in his place was the fat and heavy figure of Jules Simon, and by his side the modest and unassuming Ambroise Thomas, the new director of the Conservatoire. Auber in his grave, M. Simon could safely avenge himself for the sharp and witty sayings put upon him. But in order to do so he must ally himself with the clerical party and repeat their charges. M. Jules Simon has written books against the clergy, and has prided himself on being a free-thinker, but with an end in view one can forget his record. The ultramontanes have long waged a bitter war against Auber, and because he wrote delicious music. They could not bear the idea of letting the devil have all of the best tunes, and, horrible to say, Auber never wrote a line of sacred music in his life. He has not a mass to his name; he never even tried his hand at a stabat mater. But he wrote charming music, all the same, and since his compositions could not be condemned as works of art, he was condemned as a heretic. Every effort was made to get him out of the directory in order to fill his place with a man who had written a mass, or who would turn the attention of students in that direction, teaching them that a stabat mater was the highest end and aim of a composer. Hence they tried to condemn him on the ground of immorality; but his life was found to be extraordinarily simple and pure. There was not a Christian in the land who had a clearer record. Finally a charge was found, and for ten years or more Auber has been condemned as too indolent a man to be an instructor of youth, and the clericals have never ceased to spread the idea in the circles of Paris having influence at Court.

MINISTER SIMON AND AUBER.

This explanation is necessary in order to understand the meaning of the words uttered by M. Jules Simon the present year. Naturally they are universally condemned, or the incident is passed over in silence.

"I will say without disguise," M. Simon remarked, "that we should not have given him as a master for studious youth. Read him from one end to the other, follow his history from the commencement, his name is Facility. He succeeded in everything in art and in life. Those who were the least musical loved him at sight, and one felt that his airs came of themselves and without costing him a single effort. There is more real labor in the shortest scene of "The Huguenots" than in the whole of "La Muette," which is, however, a *chef-d'œuvre*. Yes; that man has produced more than almost any one else, and it is certain that he has never worked. He was called ignorant; not at all, but he must have known without having learned, for Auber taking any trouble is as impossible to imagine as Auber writing coarse and dull music. He was a magnificent exception, and his place was never here."

I give two expressions here which will give food for reflection. The first part of this extract is a simple criticism on the part of Jules Simon, who, it appears, does not think that a man of genius who does not show outward signs of hard labor is fit to be a director of the Conservatory. Not many will agree with him there. Mozart composed a sonata at five years of age, and one might cite a thousand musicians to M. Simon who have become bald-headed with labor and study without having written a line of music equal to that of this infant prodigy. Rossini composed his "Moïse" in a few days' time, his "Semiramis" in two weeks, and the "Barbier de Seville" is said to have cost him but little labor. The author of "Der Freischutz" and "Sylvana" wrote operas at seventeen, and had one of his works performed when only twenty-one; and instances enough could be given to show that great and continued labor is not always necessary for the production of works of genius.

AUBER'S CAREER.

But was Auber an indolent man, and did he produce his works without labor? I fancy we can safely say to M. Jules Simon, as Prof. ——, of Dartmouth, was accustomed to do when he had led a puzzled student on from fallacy to fallacy; "You may sit down, Sir; quite the reverse of all you have said is true." An English amateur of autographs was once thrown in company with Horace Vernet, and immediately drew his album on him, asking the painter to give him a sketch, as a souvenir. Vernet complied, and with a few rapid strokes of the pencil designed a magnificent charger. The amateur did not seem to be contented with this rapidity of drawing, and made some remark to that effect. "You are mistaken," said Horace Vernet, "I have been working twenty-five years upon that horse." And Auber had been at work for many years before he sat down to write "Le Domino Noir," the music of which "made itself" when once started. Auber was an indefatigable worker. The sun never surprised him in bed. He rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, and did his day's work before M. Simon had opened his eyes, and giving such men as the latter the idea of indolence, because he was at the disposition of his friends, and was never seen at work. But if he did little about the Conservatoire his pupils adored him, and his name gave a world-wide glory to the institution. His place was at the Conservatoire, M. Jules Simon to the contrary notwithstanding. However, M. Simon took his revenge before Auber, and like the ass in the fable, gave one parting kick to the dead lion, then began to flatter the present director. He laid it on thick. Poor Ambroise Thomas was as red as a peony, and looked about him as if for a place to hide. There is no more modest man in the world than Ambroise Thomas, and he loved Auber to idolatry. Finally he became so nervous and embarrassed that every one pitied him. His looks reminded one of the story told about a gentleman who was invited out to meet Lord Cowley. The crowd was so great that he could not approach the English Ambassador, and had not been presented. After a time he leaned against a chimney, gaping and tired, and found himself beside a mild-looking gentleman who appeared in the same condition.

"In fact, Monsieur," said he to his neighbor, "I don't know how you feel, but I don't find all this enormously amusing."

"Ah!" said the other with great coolness, "you can leave whenever you please, but I—I am the master of the house."

Ambroise Thomas looked as if he would have left with a great deal of pleasure had he not been master of the house, but as it was he was obliged to bear Jules Simon's flatteries and listen calmly to the *bizarre* criticisms upon his dear old friend Auber.

GOSSIP ABOUT POLITICS.

In the way of politics we have nothing at all new, *tout le monde étant aux eaux*, and aside from the propaganda in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly, and some talk about the Council of State, there is really nothing. Yes, one other point has been mooted, that of a Senate or an Upper Chamber. The difficulty is to find material for it without taking any of the old Senators. Several plans are proposed, all perfectly wild, with the exception of that presented by M. Odilon Barrot, which leaves the election of the Senators to the Councils-General. This is the nearest parallel to our system of electing Senators by the State Legislatures which can be established. M. Thiers rather favors the basis of this plan, but wants to modify it so that one-quarter (or a third, I have forgotten which) of the Senators shall be appointed by him. ASHBY.

SICILIAN CRIME.

Tragedies in the Province of Palermo—The Abolition of the Death Penalty and its Results.

A letter in the London *Times* gives a terrible account of the insecurity of life in Sicily:

"On the 6th of August the newspapers of Palermo related the following incident. The incident occurred toward the end of the previous month, but was first reported on that day: In the neighborhood of Caltavuturo, in the province of Palermo, twelve men combined to 'sequestrate'—in the phrase of the country—an unfortunate priest. To 'sequestrate' here is generally understood in the sense of kidnapping for the sake of extorting ransom. It is the process known to the English public in the instance of Mr. Moens. The priest was sequestrated accordingly, and 1,200 francs obtained from his family. But, whether because the sum was insufficient, or because the robbers had some particular grudge at the priest in question, or, which is the most probable supposition, because he had recognized and could have denounced them, they then proceeded to murder the man and burn his body. The calcined bones and some of his clothes were found in a cave. The same day's papers related another incident also, which was more recent. Five men sequestrated a boy, whom they forced to accompany them to the house of his aunt, and to request admittance. She recognized her nephew's voice, and opened her door. The men entered, murdered her, robbed and set fire to the house, and, as they thought, murdered the boy too. But he was not dead, though mortally wounded. He contrived to crawl to a neighbor's, where he wrote down (he could not speak, for his throat was cut) the names of the murderers. He died two hours after. The next story has a fine Irish flavor about it. Some years ago a proprietor let, on the system of perpetual lease, common in this country, an estate of some extent, but, from its uncultivated condition, of little value. It was taken in small lots by a considerable number of peasants. The estate, however, had been settled on the owner's wife, but this had been overlooked, and her signature not having been affixed, the leases were of course invalid. At their father's death his two sons, tempted by the great increase in the value of the property through the labor bestowed upon it, determined to avail themselves of the flaw. The tenants offered to pay double the rent agreed on and a large sum down, but the brothers refused the offer, went before the Court, and, of course, gained their cause. The other day they went down with a legal official to take possession, protected by a strong escort, for they had received threatening letters. Nineteen of the tenants met them, and the legal formalities were completed. Then a discharge of fire-arms proceeded from a short distance off, and the legal officer and one of the brothers fell—the former dead, and the latter mortally wounded. The tenants all ran away. The locality where this occurred was also within the province of Palermo. The next case I shall mention appeared in the papers of the 10th. A peasant was loading his cart with tomatoes in his own garden at Favara, a small hamlet—if it deserves the name—some three or four miles from the city. Some armed men entered the ground and demanded his money. He cried out, and his wife fired a gun from the house to call aid. The men ran away, but left the peasant dead. He had received several stabs. The last case I shall mention occurred a day or two later, also within three miles of the city. A man was sitting in the balcony of his house, when he was fired at. He was wounded in the leg, but fortunately not killed. Now this is a country where, to all practical purposes, the penalty of death is abolished. I am told that there have been only two executions here in the last ten years, two persons suffering at each. I believe the last was seven years ago, and the crop of murder (it is true it is August, and assassination is always expected to be most plentiful in that month) is what I have indicated. Of course, this is the practical abolition of the penalty."

The writer adds that so great is the terror in which men go that the journals never publish the names of persons accused of crime.

Particulars of the Strange Suicide of a Maine Physician.

The Belfast (Me.) *Republican* records the particulars of the singular suicide of Dr. William H. Jewett. Previous to the war he lived in Bangor, Me., and was a well-educated and intelligent man, and enjoyed a good practice. An ardent Democrat, he shared, it says, the persecutions which at that time were bestowed upon those of his political faith, until in disgust he abandoned his practice, packed up his effects and left the place. After some wandering he settled in North Haven, one of the Fox Islands, in Penobscot Bay, where he occupied a house alone. He held little intercourse with the people of the place generally, and formed but few acquaintances. He practiced medicine to a considerable extent, and was known as a skillful though eccentric physician. But to the world generally he was cold and reticent, living in a house entirely alone and preparing himself his simple meals. Within a few months he fell ill, and during that time two young women had gone daily to his house to do the work and look after his comfort. In a letter, indicating his insanity, written Aug. 13, he predicted that his earthly career was nearly ended. On the morning of the 19th he sent one of the young women for two quarts of spirits turpentine, which was brought to him. At night he told his attendants that they need not call as early as usual, or not until about 8 o'clock. Just before that time the house was found to be on fire, and those who rushed to the spot found the doors fastened on the inside. They were burst in. Those who first entered beheld an appalling sight. Stretched upon his bed, with no garment but his shirt, lay the doctor, with the great artery of his leg severed. The blood flooded the bed and fell in streams to the floor, mingled with the turpentine which had been previously poured over the bed and floor. The back portion of the room was a mass of flame. The unconscious man was carried out of the house, but the blood continued to pour out; a few struggling gasps and the poor recluse had laid down forever the burden of his sorrows. The house and all its contents were burned.

Two Men Swept from the Rocks in a Storm and Drowned.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Aug. 31.

One of the saddest drowning accidents which it has been our unpleasant duty to chronicle for a long time, occurred at the Cape yesterday afternoon, just beyond Portland Light. The men drowned were two hackmen named Freeman Bean, unmarried, whose parents live in Bethel or that vicinity, and Augustus A. Williams, a married man, residing on Fox-street. They had taken over parties to see the waves, which were running very high on account of the storm. They were all standing on the rocks, admiring the grandeur of the scene, and Bean and Williams had ventured considerably nearer the water, and were sitting together on a rock. The waves were dashing with resistless fury at their feet, but none had come within several rods of them. They were laughing and joking together, when suddenly an immense wave rolled in, and instead of breaking before reaching them, as the others had done, completely covered them, and to the horror of the lookers-on washed them from their seat, and the next moment they were seen desperately but unsuccessfully struggling in the waves a long distance from shore. The next wave brought them near the shore, and Bean even caught hold of a projecting rock, but as the water receded he lost his hold and disappeared from view. No human aid could reach them.

The Metis Disaster—A Self-Sacrificing Telegraph Operator.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 5.

Miss Avery, a telegraph operator at Stonington, was at her place for seventeen consecutive hours, after the Metis horror, sending dispatches without intermission, most of which had also to be received from Watch Hill and then repeated to other points. The services of such a person at such a time are not to be compensated. Let them be remembered.

ARKANSAS FINANCES.

Refutation of Recent Slanders—The State not Plundered—A Few Facts for the Public.

The attempts of the Greeley organ to fasten charges of fraud upon Government officials and injure the credit of States whose fault is that of being too loyal, call for some attention.

In the year 1868 the State of Arkansas, relieved from the desolating influences of the war of the rebellion, and becoming assured of lasting peace, following the example of those States which have prospered most rapidly, began to look to her internal improvements, which were as yet in their infancy. While she had rich lands, broad, navigable rivers, and heavy forests, there were few hands to till, few steamers to navigate. There was a lack of men and of money; there were no bands of iron by which necessaries could be brought into and the products of the soil carried out of the State. The Mississippi and its tributaries at certain seasons of the year overflowed the lands adjacent, destroying both life and property. To keep pace with the progress of sister States, it became necessary to do something.

Very naturally and wisely the men who were put in charge of the legislation of the State set at work to build railroads and levees, as well as to encourage those enterprises which seemed best adapted to populate the State and extend the means of communication. They went about it the right way, too. Building railroads and levees costs money, and empty promises by Legislature would not go a great way in getting rails and ties and laying them down. The locomotives and cars must come from the foundries and car-shops of the East, and little would the capitalists who control these establishments care for the begging or encouragement of the legislators of Arkansas. The first question asked in a banking-house of a man wishing to borrow money is, "What is your security?" Arkansas could reply, "Rich lands, navigable rivers, honest, enterprising inhabitants," and the capitalists of the East were satisfied.

The legislators of Arkansas went about this work like men, and the money was obtained. Three million of dollars were required for the building of levees, and bonds were issued, money obtained from their sale and the work finished. Subsequently, $815,000 of these bonds were redeemed by the State, thus leaving the total indebtedness on account of the levee bonds $2,185,000. It was also resolved to loan the State aid to the extent of $11,400,000 to railroad companies, covering 850 miles of track. Up to Aug. 1, State aid bonds covering 360 miles of road, of which 291 miles were in operation, were issued; $7,050,000 of this $11,400,000 in State aid bonds remain unissued, and cannot, therefore, as yet, be considered a part of the State debt. In the face of these facts the Greeley organ publishes the following statement as the debt of Arkansas, following it with no table of the assets, and broadly stating that $17,000,000 has been corruptly added to the debt in four years by a carpet-bag Government:

Bonded and funded debt	$5,061,265
Floating debt	199,000 00
Due for interest	129,000 00
Amounts awarded to railroads	11,400,000 00
Levee bonds	3,000,000 00
Total	$19,761,265

The organ also says, in conclusion:

"Four years of carpet-bag rule have therefore increased the public debt of Arkansas nearly $17,000,000. What is there to show for this enormous sum? Nothing but a few miles of worthless levee, and less than a hundred miles of railroad, on which the State, however, has no claim of ownership. Where did the money go to? Who knows?"

It will be seen by the above extracts that the Greeley organ has made a deliberate attempt to injure the financial standing of a young, growing and enterprising State by the most deliberate misrepresentations; more than $7,000,000 out of the $17,000,000 of alleged debt have only been promised by the State, and are no more a part of her present debt than a liability contracted forty years hence might be. Supposing something like $10,000,000 of debt to remain, after deducting the $7,000,000, there are available assets, consisting of mortgages, liens, &c., held by the State, which nearly offset the entire indebtedness. There can be no better authority for this assertion than the report of Henry Page, the State Treasurer of Arkansas, which is hereto annexed:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF ARKANSAS.

OFFICE STATE TREASURER, LITTLE ROCK, July 31, 1872.

Six per cent. funded debt bonds, representing total of funded debt when all outstanding bonds are exchanged		$4,520,000	
Deduct unfunded bonds held by Government of United States for account of Indian trust fund, and offset by claims due from General Government to State of Arkansas	$1,200,000		
Deduct also unfunded bonds in hands of creditors or destroyed	470,000	—1,670,000	
Leaves funded debt bonds issued or exchanged to date			$2,850,000
Seven per cent. State aid railroad bonds authorized to be issued, (limited to 850 miles of railroad)		11,400,000	
State aid bonds issued to date			4,350,000
Seven per cent. levee bonds issued for the construction of levees, being total of issue authorized		3,000,000	
Less amount retired and canceled by conversion into lands to date		815,000	
Levee bonds outstanding			2,185,000
Seven per cent. ten-year deficiency bonds			300,000
Outstanding Treasurer's certificates and Auditor's warrants			200,000
Total State debt			$9,885,000

Against this indebtedness are present available assets as follows, viz.:

Mortgages held by State on highly-improved cotton plantations estimated will realize		$3,000,000
Lands owned by the State, valued at		1,500,000
Railroad lines and property subject to lien in respect of State aid bonds pledged or awarded to railroad companies covering 850 miles	$11,400,000	
Less by amount of State aid bonds yet unissued, covering 490 miles	7,050,000	
Railroad lines and property subject to lien in respect of State aid bonds issued to date, covering 360 miles, (291 miles in operation)		4,350,000
Amount due from Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company		140,000
Total assets		$8,990,000

The Regatta of the Gulick Boat-Club.

The annual regatta of the Gulick Boat-club was held at Pleasant Valley Thursday afternoon. The races were started from the hotel dock. The first stake-boat was anchored at a point south-east thereof, and the second stake-boat due south near the western shore, distance full three miles. The tide was about three-quarters ebb and running swift, the wind fresh from the north-east. The first race for the championship of the club and a very elaborate and costly badge, was called at about 4 o'clock and brought out five contestants, two of them in seventeen-foot working-boats and three in shells. They were, John Bryson, in working-boat; Ed. Kenney, shell; William Speer, working-boat; Thomas Moore, shell; Henry Kobbe, shell. Bryson won by about three lengths in 23 minutes 30 seconds; Kenney second, Spear third. Moore, determined not to be last, bored Kobbe on the turn and interfered with him on the home-stretch.

The second race, junior sculls, was rowed in seventeen-foot working-boats, distance two miles, and also brought out five competitors, namely, John Devlin, G. Becker, Henry Loman, John Ritschy and S. Foshay. Devlin surprised all by taking the lead, rowing in excellent form, and winning the race in eighteen minutes and seven seconds, the others coming in about a length or two apart in the order named.

The third race was between two four-oared gigs. The crews were: (Philadelphia)—Boat George Washington—William Gannon, stroke; William H. Spear, Thomas Moore; Richard B. Deeley, bow; Wm. B. Onsted, coxswain. Boat Thos. Jefferson—Wm. H. Matthews, stroke; William Burns, J. Bryson; J. H. Kobbe, bow; G. L. Devoe, coxswain.

The George Washington scored the victory in 20 minutes 14 seconds; distance three miles. Robert Lindsay officiated as starter and time-keeper.

Mr. James O'Neil, of Troy, arrived in this City yesterday evening, and a rowing-match between him and George Engleheart, will probably be consummated today, the latter having signified his intention to accept Mr. O'Neil's challenge which appeared some time ago.

Those "Well-Known" Iowa Liberals.

Having their names printed in the New-York Greeley organ is the present aggravation of rural Greeleyites. The Des Moines *Register* gives some notable instances in the personal experiences of "distinguished Iowa floppers," saying: "There's that distinguished 'reformer' A. M. Dawley, Esq., of Fort Dodge, whose fragrance has in it more than one scent of mixed public and private party. He has gone to Greeley, and the *Tribune*, of a recent date, welcomes him to its camp as 'Major A. M. Dawby, of Fort Dodge.' Mr. 'Dawby's' bosom friend, of the same town, Mr. E. C. Byam, the *Tribune* greets as 'E. C. Bryan.' Col. J. H. Keatly, of Council Bluffs, Chairman of the Iowa Liberal State Committee, it praises as 'Col. J. A. Kentry.' Capt. Shubal P. Adams, of Dubuque, it is delighted to greet, and says so in words of pink and pleasure, but spoils it all for the Captain by giving his name as simply 'Capt. Shubal, a distinguished lawyer of Dubuque,' clipping the 'P. Adams' from his name with a smacking sound as snappy as that of Horace's shears trimming up the white wire hedge of Chappaqua."

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

AT A

LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$2,500,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the **Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and North-western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,**) and the net profit on this work alone will be over **$400,000**. The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES *of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly* $300,000, *and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth, in two years, at least* $1,000,000—*an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.*

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 23,127 feet of bridges, 13 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,483 14**, or at the rate of **$234,089 38** per annum, being over **50** per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 264 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds made by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the same, of one hundred thousand dollars, said deed dated 1st of November, 1870, as Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 264 South-st.

Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, WM. L. COGSWELL, } Trustees.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Sept. 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., for the purchase of $100,000 seven per cent. Central-avenue Sewerage Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the **Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway** to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (185 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a **first and only mortgage** on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About **80** miles are already finished and **110** miles graded; the whole line, **217** miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I. B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with **420** miles of road, **located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion** of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of **242,330**; valuation of real and personal estate, **$181,000,000**; bushels of grain raised, **27,000,000**; value of farm products, **$25,570,000**, and live stock, **$18,349,000**; **to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value.** THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING **$400,000,000.**

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a **Local Business that will make it a complete success.** In addition to this it will have the entire **Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road,** connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, **300** miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (92 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than **1,260** miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and **has no parallel competing line.** The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the **Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central,** and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west **distances are materially reduced** via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the **popular line for travel and business.** Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by **experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.**

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which **will be issued only on completed road,** take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are **$1,000** each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present **at 90 and interest,** and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st. Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE,

AND

REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long.

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a **PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.**

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also Directors in the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,) a large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and Accrued Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

N.Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD

is rapidly approaching completion, and TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING over nearly the entire length of 400 miles. THE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS (and a second mortgage) are offered FOR SALE at 85 AND INTEREST.

We offer these Bonds now as one of the cheapest and best securities on this market, and with a better prospect for an advance in price in the future than any offering.

Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had on application.

UTLEY & BOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

No. 68 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of the late firms of J. W. SCHMIDT & CO. and JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI and their branch house in New-Orleans and Savannah, has opened this day a general banking and commission business under the firm of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT & CO.

Mr. ALBERT RICHTER receives an interest in the business, and will sign the firm name per procuration.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,

AND

Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, for the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE INDIANA

AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best fertilized and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Monteuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. R. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., L. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 22,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,600 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee, or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of $7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 51 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 634 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 549 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 200 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 42 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.

Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 130 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

CHICAGO CITY 7s.
COOK COUNTY 7s.
CHICAGO PARK 7s.

Full particulars on application.

For sale by

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 316 BROADWAY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIBRARY of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE

Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created as soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE

And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.

Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Issue Certificates of Deposit.

Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO.,
BERLIN, GERMANY.

(7) Seven per Cents.,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

NEW-YORK

CITY AND COUNTY,

FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 NASSAU-ST.

HARLEM GAS STOCK FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED interest due on the Montclair Railway Company first mortgage bonds, Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster on and after Sept. 2. B. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 183 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing compound interest certificates payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEN. R. W. BRICE.....Late Chief Paymaster U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH.........Second Auditor U. S. Treasury
MOSES KELLY....Cashier National Metropolitan Bank
WM. RICHARDSON.......Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury
L. E. TUTTLE......Assistant Treas. of the United States

NEW-YORK CITY.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.................The *Evening Post*
R. H. GRAVES.....................R. H. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D., Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church
WALTER T. HATCH.................W. T. Hatch & Son
SAMUEL HOLMES....Scoville Manufacturing Company
SETH B. HUNT.....................Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM.......................Counselor at Law
E. A. LAMBERT, Prest. Craftsmen's Life Assurance Co.
E. P. SMITH..........................No. 59 Reade-st.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE......Sec'y Am. Miss. Association

BOSTON.

HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN.....Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS from 5 to 8 P. M.—SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

J. W. ALVORD, Prest. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Interest commences on the first of every month at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

BANK HOURS from 10 to 3 daily; also, Monday and Saturday evenings, 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,335,270 55.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

FURNITURE.—PRICES REDUCED FOR first-class furniture. G. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 724 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLES.

ANOTHER NEW DESIGN READY.—First-class 5x10 tables, complete, $350. Sole manufacturers and patentees of the celebrated "Nonpareil" table and catgut cushion. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sept. 7	Caledonia	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Olympia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Trinacria	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Iowa	Oct. 2
Australia	Oct. 5	Alexandria	Oct. —
Columbia	Oct. 12	Britannia	Oct. 16

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday,	Sept. 7
WASHINGTON	Rousseau	Saturday,	Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday,	Oct. 5
FRANCE	Daure	Saturday,	Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
China....Wed'sday,	Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day,	Sept. 7
Russia...Wed'sday,	Sept. 11	Abyssinia..Sat'day,	Sept. 14
Cuba.....Wed'sday,	Sept. 18	Batavia....Sat'day,	Sept. 21
Scotia...Wed'sday,	Sept. 25	Algeria....Sat'day,	Sept. 28
Java.....Wed'sday,	Oct. 2	Parthia....Sat'day,	Oct. 5

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Sept. 7,	5½ A. M.
ADRIATIC	Sept. 14,	2 P. M.
BALTIC	Sept. 21,	8 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 7,	1 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Sept. 12,	1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Sept. 14,	2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Sept. 21,	8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Sept. 26,	1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Andrews....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Lawson........Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner....Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage...............$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price..............Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan......Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price...Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.........Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 20th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Sept. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA, UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 51, North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.

Shippers will please note that no cargo will be received for Savanilla after 6 P. M. Sept. 5; Kingston after 6 P. M. Sept. 6.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River at 3 P. M. direct to Havana:

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..Wed., Sept. 25.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier 29 North River, at 3 P. M., the steamships

JAS. ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. W. Woodhull, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

Local Passenger and Freight office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through Freight, Tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIP

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

EXTRA SHIP FOR SAVANNAH.

The steam-ship GENERAL BARNES, Pier No. 3 North River, will commence receiving freight as soon as the SAN JACINTO, now loading at Pier No. 3 North River, is full, and will sail with dispatch.

REDUCED RATES in force to all points.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. G. MORTON, Sept. 12.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 26.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIBRARY of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated Brass and String Bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steamboat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry-boat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Coxsackie, West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 6th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th	10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th	3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 8th	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 8th	12:00 M.
Monday, 9th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 9th	11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th	1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 6th	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th	11:00 M.	Monday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th	12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th	8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th	9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th	3:00 P. M.		

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, LANDING AT YONKERS, IONA ISLAND, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher st., North River, 8:20; 24th-st., North River, 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 3:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Stm. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M. except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplanck, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot Morris-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 33d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:30 o'clock, A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIBRARY of Kentucky. Office No. 609 Broadway. Open until 9 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 16th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 222 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.